Horticultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

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Editorial.

MAY ON THE FARM.

Of all the months in the year May calls r the greatest variety of duties for the far- er to perform. Whether the day be cold r hot, wet or dry, there are always many ings that urgently call for immediate at- ention. The question for the farmer to ecide is not what he shall find to do, but hat he can put off with the least injury. eed time is so short every moment is im- ortant, for it waits not for him who is nclined to lag behind; therefore he who ould keep abreast of the time must be live to the importance of utilizing every oment of the working hours of this month.

Evergreen Trees.—Unlike deciduous trees vergreens cannot be removed in the autumn r early spring with any great certainty of uccess, but it is better to remove them just efore the new buds break open; removed t this time, if the work be properly done, ot three per cent. will die. In transplanting this class of trees, a ball of earth should always be removed with them, so as not to expose the roots to the air; and it should be remembered that there is rarely anything gained by trying to remove large evergreen trees, especially if the distance exceed a half mile. Small trees can be removed without injuring them but very little, because most of the roots can be removed with the tree, and kept within the ball of earth. Nothing adds to the beauty of a home more than a few groups of evergreen trees placed at such distance from the buildings as will not cover them up, or shut out the sunshine.

Preparing the Soil.—A considerable portion of the farmer's time this month must be devoted to ploughing the land for his hoed crops, and the mingling with the soil such fertilizers as he can procure to enrich it. A few days extra work in pulverizing the soil will bring large returns. There is no time when this work can be so easily and so thoroughly done as before the seed is put into the ground. When the manure is thoroughly mingled with the soil, it forms a seed bed that will force the young plants into a very rapid growth; a condition very important to secure a full crop. No after cultivation will produce so good results, because the earth cannot be lightened up immediately around the roots of the young plants. It is true, it will not do to depend wholly on doing all the work of pulverizing the soil before the seed is planted, but during the growth of the crop the soil should be frequently stirred that the constantly extending roots may have a loose soil to grow in.

Planting Corn.—Few crops that grow in New England are more certain of success than Indian corn, providing it is planted on the right soil, good seed used, and the farmer understands his business. It is not good policy to plant corn on cold wet land, but it should be planted on warm land that is easy to work. Such land may not be made to force quite so large a crop, but it can be grown at a much less price per bushel, which to the farmer is the most consequence. Among all of the crops which the farmer grows there are few, if any, but can be dispensed with better than the corn crop. Every bushel he grows saves money which he would have to pay to the grain dealer; and the fodder helps out the haymow wonderfully. Every farmer should try to plant at least one half acre of corn to each milch cow he keeps.

Care of Pastures.—Too many farmers entirely neglect their pastures. This is wrong, for they need his attention quite as much as the mowing fields. The manure dropped by the cattle should be beaten fine that it may be made to do some good, instead of laying in heaps and killing the grass. Not only should the bushes be well cut, but every few years some kind of fertilizer, rich in phosphates, should be applied, ground bone being as good as anything; 500 pounds applied to each acre of pasture will make a wonderful difference in the quantity and the quality of the grass. The cattle will soon show an improvement in both health and condition. There is a wonderful difference in grass grown on a poor run down piece of land, and on land that is kept up by continual dressings of manure.

Raising Seed.—Every farmer should exert himself to raise the principal portion of the seed that he needs, in both his garden and field. There are many kinds of seeds that can be raised of a better quality than can be bought, because he can year after year select from the very best specimens. For example he may grow his beet seed for many years in succession from the very best beet he grows; he can have his own ideal of perfection, and continue to select that which comes the nearest to it until he shall have produced what he has desired. What is true of beets is true of turnips, parsnips, carrots, onions, and many other vegetables. A few hours spent each year in growing the highest grade of seed would not only save the farmer from paying out considerable sums of money, but would save him from frequent losses caused by sowing seed not up to the proper standard.

Buying Fertilizers.—Every farmer who sells much from his farm must buy something in the form of fertilizers, or his farm will very rapidly run down; but it is the farmer's first duty to make the most of what fertilizing materials he has on the farm, then supplement them with the best he can buy; sometimes this may be in the shape of stable manure, but more frequently in the shape of commercial fertilizers. When the latter is to be purchased it is better, as a rule, to apply them in connection with barn manure. In using commercial fertilizers care should be taken to purchase the particular element that is most needed for the particular crop for which it is applied; if the crop be grain then phosphoric acid should predominate, but if it be simply fodder, potash and nitrogen may predominate.

To apply commercial fertilizers to the best advantage the farmer should have some knowledge of the chemical elements of the fertilizers in the market, and also the requirements of the different plants he desires to grow.

For the want of the proper information, fertilizers are often misapplied, and failing to do what is expected are condemned, when the real fault is entirely with the farmer.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL BEFORE PLANTING.

While much progress has been made in nearly every department of agriculture during the past twenty five years, in no department has a greater progress been made than in that of preparing the soil before the seed is planted. The old practice of simply turning the soil over and then planting the seed, before any effort is made to either lighten up the soil or to mix the manure with it, has been very generally abandoned by those who expect to get even a fair crop. Practice has proved that large crops cannot be obtained without some effort to pulverize the soil, in fact, it is found to be almost as important to have the soil light and loose as it is to have it well manured.

A little knowledge of plant growth teaches us that it is impossible for plants to grow with any rapidity in a soil that is hard, not simply because it is very likely to bake, but because in being hard there is not a chance for a free circulation of either air or moisture, both of which are necessary for plant growth, necessary not only to carry food to the roots of plants, but necessary to prepare more rapidly, plant food from the manure applied. Whenever manure is applied to the soil in a manner to prevent the free passage of both air and moisture, it remains in its raw state and in a condition which it is impossible for plants to derive any benefit from it, but when it is mingled with the soil and the soil made light and loose, so that the air and moisture can readily penetrate it, rapid decomposition takes place, the mineral substance separating from the vegetable, and being reduced to atoms is in a condition to unite with minute particles of air and moisture, and when thus united, can readily pass through the loose soil and enter the roots of the growing plants; whereas, if the ground be hard, and impervious to either air or water, if it was the most abundantly supplied with plant food it would be very difficult if not impossible, for the plants to get it.

Thus it will be seen that by thoroughly pulverizing the soil, two objects are accomplished. First, it lets in the heat and air and permits the free circulation of moisture, thus hastening the decomposition of the manure. Second, by permitting the free circulation of air and moisture, it unites them together and in their progress through the soil gather up plant food and carry it to the roots of the growing plants.

While much can be done to assist plant growth by cultivation, after the seed is planted, it is never so easy or so cheap as it is to do the work before the seed is planted, and the advantage of having the manure well mixed with the soil before the crop begins to grow is great, because it hastens decomposition early in the season and gets some of the manure advanced to that state of decomposition necessary to furnish the young plants with food as they need it; but if cultivation be neglected until the plants are up and need hoeing, the young plants must rely mainly for substance on what the ground contained the year before, unless some quick acting fertilizer be applied in the hill. But, however well the land may be pulverized before planting, it should on no account be neglected after the plants begin to grow, for unless continued stirring of the soil be resorted to during the spring and early summer, the ground will get hard and often bake so as to prevent the circulation of both air and moisture; this is a fact so well understood, that every good farmer frequently cultivates his crops and keeps the soil loose. Some contend that cultivation is more important than manure and that when only one can be had, frequent cultivation will produce the largest crop. This might be true one season, but would not be true many seasons because the soil would by this treatment finally become thoroughly exhausted.

To thoroughly prepare the soil before planting, and do it quickly and well requires some new implement different from any which we now have. It should be one that will thoroughly lighten up the soil six inches deep at least and do the work rapidly and with care at one operation. The plough will not do it; it simply turns the soil over and leaves it almost as hard as before; so another implement must be used. The old tooth harrow does not do the work satisfactory; it only lightens and pulverizes one or two inches of the surface while the horse's feet tramp down much of the under portion and makes it more compact than before it was ploughed.

The introduction of the disk harrow has been a great improvement on the old tooth harrow, when used on land free from rocks and stumps, but it is not safe to use it on rough rocky land. A properly constructed cultivator does the work very well; certainly much better than the old tooth harrow.

As some farmers fully realize the importance of having an improved implement to pulverize the soil at one operation, inventors will set their wits at work to supply the want. Whatever the implement may be, it is important that it should do the work of the plough as well as to pulverize the soil.

It probably will not be difficult to make an implement to do the work on land that is free from large stones and rocks, but New England is so full of rocks that it is important to, if possible, get an implement to work among them. If we connot then we must seed the rocky land down to grass for pastures, and clear up and drain the swamps and meadows and bring them into cultivation. When this is done we shall get a third more product from the same amount of land, with little or no more labor. With our present implements such land cannot be as easily brought into a proper state for cultivation as higher land, but no doubt implements can and will be made that will very much lessen the labor of the first preparation of such land, and when once prepared for the growth of a higher order of plants, can be kept in good condition at even less expense than we are now able to keep up our higher lands.

Correspondence.

"IRRIGATION" AGAIN.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have been absent quite a distance from home for the past three weeks. Upon my return find three issues of the *Ploughman* awaiting my perusal. In the issue of March 29th I find the reply of Col. Henry W. Wilson to my article upon wind mill power for irrigation, and was much surprised to find an imputation of uncivility on my part. I at once "hunted up" my article to find where the uncivility "came in," but must confess that I am too obtuse to find the place and must leave it to the readers of the *Ploughman*, for the Colonel does not even say in what respect he was incorrectly quoted, nor does he in any wise attempt to disprove my statement regarding the inefficacy of wind power as ordinarily applied, for purposes of irrigation. If there has been a lack of civility on my part I much regret it, for nothing of the kind was intended. I believe in irrigation, and until some one refutes my statement, to which the Colonel takes exception, I must still believe in that also. The Colonel and myself evidently differ as to the efficiency of wind power, and not as to the value of irrigation.

AN OLD HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.
April 28, 1884.

FORESTRY CONGRESS.

The Executive Committee of the American Forestry Association has issued a call for a general meeting at Washington, D. C., May 7th, in the rooms of the Department of Agriculture.

The following subjects have been selected as leading topics of discussion, referees having been appointed to prepare papers in regard to them:

1. Value of American timberlands.
2. Management of timberlands and timber in Canada, and legislation thereon.
3. Value and management of Government timberlands.
4. Best method of planting trees on unoccupied Government lands.
5. Influence of forests on climate and health.
6. Insects injurious to trees. Causes and dangers of their excessive multiplication and how to meet them in their wholesale ravages.
7. Growing forests from seed by farmers.
8. Preservation of forests on head waters of streams.
9. Planting of trees by railroad companies.
10. Irrigation in connection with tree planting.
11. Experiment stations and forest schools.
12. How can we best promote the interest in, and knowledge of, forestry among all classes of this country?

☞ A correspondent writes to the *Ploughman* that Mrs. Chas. A. Cloyes, of Ashland, Mass., has a "German Ivy" which measures sixty-four feet one and a half inches from root to tip. The entire length of the vine is 248 feet.

IMPROVING PASTURES.

The following suggestions from the National Live Stock Journal may be of value to those who are in condition to buy mill feeds, and to cultivate part of their lands for fodder crops for summer feeding.

Put on a few more cows than the pastures will support for the whole season—say 25 per cent. more—or as many as will consume the grass while growing vigorously in the spring and early summer; and as soon as that begins to fail, supply the deficiency with some of the other rich foods named, using enough to keep up the flow of milk. This course may be continued till clover, peas and oats, or fodder corn, can be given for soiling, to take the place of the dry feed, in part. By supporting the herd partly on grass, partly on dry feed, and partly by green soiling, the milk they will give above what they would produce on grass alone, will pay for all the extra feed and labor, and something besides as a profit, and the large amount of rich droppings which will be scattered over the pastures will soon tell upon their fertility. It would pay to start up the pastures by sowing over them equal quantities of bone flour and land plaster, mixed, rather than to leave them as they are, but it will be much better to enrich by extra feed, as that pays its own cost.

Top dress the meadows in the fall with barn yard manure, if you have any, and if not, do early in the spring, with the finest manure you can get, leaving the coarser quality for plowing under. The rich manure you will get from feeding well with rich food will give your meadows a start at once, and repeated applications will soon give you heavy crops.

THE CALLA.

The Scientific American gives the following directions for growing the calla: The best method we have tried is to procure an earthen jar—suitably decorated on the outside, if desired, by painting or pasting on of frieze or flower pictures, or by a paper open work covering. In this place rich mould some five or six inches deep, and in this set the calla plant. Now put on the top of this mould a layer of clean, coarse sand, about two inches deep, and on the top of this some small pebbles. Then fill the jar with water, and replace as evaporated, so as always to have the water several inches deep above the pebbles. Place in a warm and sunny window, and the plants will throw up large luxuriant leaves, to be followed by the magnificent bloom. What is still better, the flower stalks will be sent up in succession, so as to afford a nearly continuous series of flowers. A few minnows introduced into the water will usually thrive without further care, and afford a pleasing study.

A SHREWD SHEPHERD DOG.

Humane appeal tells how a flock of sheep blocked up the entrance to a bridge spanning Mill Creek, near Chester Park, Ohio. A large shepherd dog had been trying to induce the sheep to cross the bridge, but they were suspicious and held back. Presently, the dog, discouraged by his unsuccessful effort to drive them, leaped upon the backs of the sheep, which in their crowded condition, looked like one woolly floor, and, seizing in his mouth the necks of one of the ewes, dragged her along on to the bridge. Once on the floor of the bridge, the old ewe's suspicions were allayed, and she trotted on across, followed by the whole flock, while the dog stepped to one side, let them pass, and then trotted along behind.

☞ A statistician who has made a careful estimate of the loss of and damage to sheep by dogs in the Northern States alone, finds that it costs not less than $33,000,000 to support our dogs, a sum that would buy 165,000 farms at government prices for land, or it would buy 132,000 neighborhood libraries of 200 volumes each. And yet useless curs are not curtailed just behind the ears, but continue rampant.—[Ohio Free Press.

WORCESTER SOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FAIR, 1883.

BY J. BUDINGTON.

Official Report of the Mass. State Board of Agriculture.

In reporting to this Board my visit to the Worcester South Agricultural Society, I have first of all, to suggest that *hereafter* delegates from this Board be instructed as to the locality of Sturbridge and the possible means of access. It is not enough, for instance, that they be in Springfield at six o'clock in the morning for the Railroad officials of that city have no knowledge of how it can be reached. Train men will tell you a coach leaves Palmer for somewhere, but have doubts about its going to Sturbridge—inclined to think Brookfield is the place to strike a stage. Failing at Palmer and again at Brookfield to find public conveyance, I was assured at Charlton that I should be *staged* through before noon. Carried to Southbridge and changing coaches, after a somewhat tedious delay, I found myself one of the happy dozen getting an inside berth, while men and women covered the outside, and we jogged on through the drizzling rain, reminding one of that grotesque parody, "This world is all a cattle show."

It was an hour afterwards that we learned that the Secretary of this Board looked with longing eyes for a passage in that public conveyance but, *couldn't see it.*

We arrived at the grounds just in time to join the procession to the dining hall where an excellent dinner provided by the Society was partaken of by a large and fine looking company. We especially note the large proportion of youthful faces, intelligent and interested sons and daughters of Worcester County farmers, the sure guarantee of future prosperity to this Society. The dinner was followed by a few well timed speeches by members of the Society. It was unfortunate, if not unkind, that the Secretary of this Board should have been delayed an hour in securing for himself private conveyance from Southbridge to Sturbridge and so depriving the Society of his invited presence and participation in these festivities at the table.

Under escort of our genial friend ex-Pres. McKinstry, and under dripping umbrellas, we made a hurried examination of the stock. The cattle which were quite numerous, included Shorthorn, Devon, Ayrshire, Jersey, Holstein, and Swiss. There were one hundred and forty four entries in the various classes, competing for one hundred and eighteen premiums offered. This was a large show of cattle for a rainy day and praiseworthy evidence of enterprise and interest among the farmers to make their fair a success. Among them were a creditable number of thoroughbreds of the various breeds. Our limited time and the uncomfortable condition of both man and beast would not admit of close examination or of extended criticism.

There were fourteen entries of sheep of medium grade which we may consider a fair number since the Society offers premiums in but one class. We suggest that one distinction at least be made giving two classes, viz: Long and medium wool sheep. Our Agricultural Societies should certainly, if the *State will not*, give all reasonable encouragement to sheep husbandry in sections so well adapted to this useful and profitable stock.

In the department of swine the exhibit was creditable. About one hundred animals were on the ground including some very fine pigs.

The suggestion just made respecting sheep can be repeated of swine. The large breeds, as Chester Whites and Poland China, vie with the fine boned Suffolk as diverse in characteristics as the Shorthorn and Jersey or the Dutch and Kerry. We raise the question whether the relative importance of sheep and swine among the farm animals is properly indicated by the premiums offered by this Society. Sheep are hurdled in one class with aggregate premiums of $35.00. Swine in one class only, aggregate premiums $39.00, while poultry is given $60.00. Cattle in fifteen classes are awarded $575.00, and horses in nine classes take $620.00.

An interesting feature with this Society is the ploughing match which occurs on the morning of the first day and which, unfortunately, I did not witness. In this class were eleven entries. Few things are more important to the practical farmer than good ploughing, and well has the plough been styled the "fundamental implement of good farming."

It is interesting to note that ten of the eleven entries were oxen and steers indicating that the farmers of Southern Worcester have good judgment and economic views respecting farm teams. The general entries attest the same fact, there being thirty three entries of working oxen and steers.

There were six entries for fancy trained cattle, taking $40.00 in five prizes. This was the most interesting feature in all the stock exhibit. It was not attended by the wild and absurd excitement of a horse race, but a crowd of intelligent ladies and gentlemen looked on with great interest and gratification as the lads of twelve or fourteen years proudly brought their steers out on dress parade and put them through various gyrations, genuflections and evolutions. And all so gently obedient to orders. Whether forward backward or sidewise, standing, kneeling, sitting on their haunches, lying down or mounting the dunce block. This is a very practical way to keep the boys on the farm—send them to Sturbridge cattle show and when they come home give them a nice pair of steers.

This Society have a substantial and commodious hall on their grounds.

In this part of their exhibition they have not the advantages of a large village or city near at hand. Consequently the exhibits are more largely those of an agricultural community only.

We notice nineteen entries of field crops and twenty four of vegetables. The show of fruit was small, but exceeded the expectations of many in this unfruitful year, and included many fair samples. There were sixteen entries of butter and cheese. The large exhibition of bread is worthy of special notice as attracting much attention and comment from the fair producers who evidently put a proper estimate upon its importance as the staff of life.

Agricultural implements and manufactures were but meagerly represented.

The department of domestic and fancy work was attractive and with the fine floral display, was a source of great interest to the admirer of the beautiful in nature and art.

The second day was fully given to the horse, and the weather being favorable a large number of people was in attendance.

The show of horses was very good but small in numbers. The whole number of entries of stallions, brood mares and colts of *all ages* was but eleven. Family carriage horses made a better showing there being fifteen entries. I cannot forbear offering another suggestion respecting premiums here offered. For best one year old colt, $2.00. Second best, $1.00. Best two years old, $3.00. Best three years old, $5.00. Best breeding mare, $8.00. Indeed all the premiums for breeding mares and colts of *all ages*, aggregates only $32.00, $3.00 less than for sheep. $7.00 *less* than *for hogs*, and *about one half the amount on poultry*. $32.00 *for mares, and colts of all ages*, while the *meanest trotter gets* $50.00, *and the stepper* $200.00.

In the judgement of your delegate, undue preference is given to the *mere trackhorse*, many of which are the worthless jades of worthless jockies who tramp over the State from Fair to Fair simply to secure whether by fair or foul means, the large purses offered by our Societies. *Do we thus conserve the* best interests of agriculture while we neglect to encourage the rearing of fine farm, carriage and business horses?

The annual report of this Society shows it to be in excellent financial condition. They own a property of $15,000, are out of debt, with a snug sum in the treasury. They are increasing their accommodations, having arranged for another barn, one hundred and fifty feet long, and have promise of prosperity and usefulness in the future.

The kindly courtesy of the officers of the Society is hereby acknowledged, as also the unwearied attention of John O. McKinstry, their delegate to this Board.

Stock Department.

BABY BEEF AND PIG PORK.

[Corr. Country Gentleman.]

Too many hold the ancient and erroneous opinion that an animal must have completed growth of frame before it can be profitably fattened. This may be true of some coarse breeds of swine and cattle, or of scrub stock, and wild hogs, but it is not true of well bred cattle or swine. Nature teaches us, in the calf and pig, that so long as the dams furnish enough milk to meet the young animals' wants, they make rapid growth, and it is uniform. Bone, muscle, fibre and fat are produced at the same time. This shows that when the food is adapted, in quality and quantity, to the wants of the animal, a harmonious development of the carcass follows. As soon, however, as the milk supply shrinks, the young animals shrink in flesh, and growth is checked.

We may conclude, first, that when the food is adjusted to the wants of the animal, it will thrive and fatten at any age from one week upward. Second, that if the food supply is not so adjusted, the animal of any age will shrink. Milk and grass in abundance will make the young and old grow rapidly and symmetrically. This proves that it is more a question of food than of age. The problem, then, of early maturity of animals intended for beef or pork is rather one of suiting the food to the wants of the animals. Milk is a perfect food; that is to say, it contains every element required to build up the animal's body. Whatever the the food we substitute for it, when the milk supply fails, must possess its chief elements and in like proportions so far as possible. No one grain contains them all or so nearly all as to make it a complete substitute, but experience and analyses of the cereals show, that by a combination of the cereals and grasses in a manufactured or dry state, a mixture may be made which will meet the wants of the animal economy so completely, that in a change from milk to other food, there is no need of shrinkage or check in growth.

It has been shown by the experiments of Lawes, Sanborn, Miles and various experiment stations, that the older and larger an animal becomes, the more food it requires to make a pound of growth. If this be accepted, it follows that the farmer cannot afford to neglect feeding his cattle and shotes well, until they have made desired growth of bone or frame. It has been proved that it takes 18 pounds of good hay per day to keep alive a steer weighing 1,000 pounds. A 2,000 pound steer will take 36 pounds to keep him alive and from shrinking; or in other words to furnish heat, and repair the waste of tissue that is constantly occurring in the animal economy. It will be seen here that the longer an animal is kept, the larger the per cent. of its food which goes to furnish merely the food of support. It is also evident that the per cent. diminishes as the days of existence are lessened.

In the case of pigs the food of support, up to 16 months, is found to be 2 1-2 pounds of meal daily. If we make a 300 pounds pig in 10 months, or 300 days, the food of support will be 700 pounds of meal. If, however, we make it weigh 300 pounds in 20 months, the food of support will be 1,500 pounds, a difference of 800 pounds of meal. It is evident then that we cannot make pork as cheaply from pigs 20 months old, as from those 10 months old. The keep of one has been 700 pounds of meal and of the other 1,500 pounds. Now the quality of the young beef and pork is in no way inferior to that of the older animals, and then as the risk and interest increase with their age, we reduce these greatly by bringing our meat producing animals to the block as soon as the animals can be developed for it.

With breeds that lay on flesh early, and with food so adjusted to meet the wants of nature, that there shall be no check in growth from infancy to maturity, there is far greater profit in feeding for early maturity. The report of the agricultural farm at Guelph, Ont., shows a gain of 30 per cent, in favor of two year old steers above those fed till three years old. It is about time that the farmers woke up to the facts, and quit consuming four years of time and many more tons of food in producing a 1,500 pound bullock, when a better one can be made in half the time on less food. The baby beef and pig pork are the cheapest and best meat.

BE MERCIFUL TO THE BEASTS.

There can be no excuse to treat animals cruelly. Brutal treatment to man or beast should be alike put under the law. We never knew one cruel to his beasts who was either a good man himself or kindly disposed to his fellowmen. Humanity, however, is much the result of example and education. Many ignorant people know no better. They seem to think that their animals should have as much sense as themselves—and in some instances they are not mistaken—and they beat them on every occasion in which they depart from the course marked out for them. Others who have naturally violent tempers, never think at all, and maltreat their animals frequently to a shocking degree, with or without excuse. In all civilized countries, of late years, measures have been adopted to put a limit to these brutalities. And now, as warm weather will soon be here again, when horses and mules suffer much from being overloaded or overdriven, let us hope that charity will prevail, and mercy be shown to these valuable, patient assistants.—[Germantown Telegraph.

The Sheepfold.

GRUB IN THE HEAD.

A correspondent of the Tribune writes: I notice in the Tribune and other papers statements to the effect that many sheep are dying this spring from a disease known as grub in the head. The cause, symptoms, and results of this malady are correctly described in the articles I have seen. If taken in time the disease is easily cured, but if not there is no remedy. It is caused by a peculiar kind of fly, which deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep in hot weather. These eggs develop towards Spring into grubs, which eat into the brain and invariably produce death. A sure remedy is this: After the hot weather is over and the eggs deposited, make a strong decoction of Scotch snuff and assafœtida and then inject with a syringe about a tablespoonful into each nostril. The sheep will reel and stagger like a drunken man after the operation, but there is no danger. I was brought up on a farm in New York, and have seen this remedy applied on thousands of sheep, and always with success. The snuff induces the most violent sneezing, which dislodges and ejects the eggs. No sheep properly treated in the manner described will ever die of this disease. But when the grub is once hatched and developed there is no remedy.

☞ Be careful not to grow potatoes near the peach trees, is the advice of one who is familiar with peach growing.

Floriculture.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman

GARDENING.

BY ABEL F. STEVENS.

This pleasant avocation is the most ancient of all the arts. The first gardener was the first man—for we read in "Holy Writ"—"that God took the man and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress and to keep it," that garden was the primitive paradise, and to this day—a tastefully arranged and well kept garden has still lingering about it many of the charms we are wont to attribute to the original Eden.

To the true lover of rural life it seems in the fullness of its summer beauty and autumnal glory, to be indeed almost a paradise regained. An occupation so ancient, and so productive of pleasure and profit to man, is entitled to the respect, and is worthy the devotion of all who have control over even the smallest portions of mother earth.

Gardening, the earliest employment of man, is also the most attractive. Emerson has said—"that after working in our own garden nothing else seems worth doing. Here we seem to come into close communion with nature, and to co-operate with her in adorning and enriching the earth to plant one's seed, to await hopefully their germination, to watch the daily development of the tender plant, to protect it from the encroachment of weeds and the attacks of insects; to cultivate, to care and to watch over it, and rejoice in its growth and fruitage, and finally to enjoy the fruits of one's labors in the golden harvest, is a pleasure that has no greater."

No market affords such fruits as grow on the trees we have with our own hands pruned; no such vegetables as we take from our own gardens. A taste for horticulture is almost universal in this country, although a noted writer has represented it as "the inclination of kings and the choice of philosophers;" still we claim that it is the preference of the sovereign people.

The culture of the garden is one of the few pleasures that improve alike the mind and heart, and make every true lover of the beautiful creations of infinite love wiser and purer and nobler. It teaches industry, patience, faith and hope. We plant and sow in hope, and patiently wait with faith in the rainbow promise that harvest shall never fail. It is a pleasure that brings no pain, a sweet without a snare. True, some fail to realize their hopes, but the failures are usually partial, never embarrassing, and are only such as teach us to study more carefully and obey more strictly nature's beautiful laws. Thus we gain first, wisdom, and then success as the results, even of our failures; thus by close study and observation we may make failure next to impossible and success almost certain. Experience however, is the great teacher; the book of nature is open, but its wonderful beauties and mysteries are revealed only to the careful student, for every species of plants has peculiarities which must be studied. By this course each season we seek for new facts, each year we add to our store of knowledge. To become skillful in any art requires both study and practice, and this is especially true when we have to deal with nature's laws. The grand study of agriculture has engaged the attention of the wisest from the earliest ages, and yet what wonderful discoveries and improvements have we witnessed in our own day, and we are still learners.

In our endeavors to reach perfection, which should be our aim, let us not be disheartened should we fail to reach our expectations; let us enjoy the good instead of mourning over the bad. If only partial success attends our labors, enjoy the success instead of making ourselves miserable over the failures. Every professional gardener knows that the most skillful will fail occasionally, and neither the seed nor the grower be much to blame.

There is a wonder—a mystery—in vegetable as well as in animal life; our friends fail, droop and die; our little ones pass away just as they are taking deep root in our hearts. We feel the deathly pangs, but cannot save. So with plant life; the variety that failed was the one of *all* you most desired; of course what we cannot have, we want always the most. The fish that escaped from the hook is always the largest; therefore let us profit by experience and thus in a degree prevent disappointment in the future.

The gardener, whether his operations be extended or limited, must first of all endeavor to assure success by securing the highest improvement of his soil, and then as the thing of next importance, he will provide himself with the most reliable and choicest selection of seeds. The term gardening is so very comprehensive, as to cover the cultivation of the entire vegetable kingdom. We purpose only in this brief essay to notice that portion as is strictly known as the "vegetable garden," and to be practical in all of the directions given. We shall then consider the subject under four head, viz.: Soils, Situations, Seeds and Varieties. First,

Soil and its Preparation.

In selection the grounds for a permanent garden, it is of the utmost importance to have the soil of a healthy quality, a mellow, friable sandy loam, neither too heavy nor light; the former being characterized by a predominence of clay, and the latter by an excess of sand; such a mixture forms a soil suited to the cultivation of nearly all garden productions. Any soil with judicious culture, draining and manures, can be greatly improved, for all these are helps; but only as education improves the shallow mind, luxuriant crops can no more be expected from a thin, poor soil, no matter how much it is cultivated, than fertile ideas from a shallow brain, educate it as you will. Yet one of the most important operations in gardening is a thorough stirring and pulverizing of the soil. "If I had to preach a sermon on horticulture," says the lamented Downing, "I should take this for my text: 'Stir the soil.'" During all stages of growth of the plants, the surface of the soil cannot be too frequently stirred; deep tillage admits the atmosphere and thus counteracts the effects of a drought. It is said that a man will raise more moisture with a spade and hoe in a day than he can pour on the earth out of a watering-pot in a week.

This constant cultivation will not only increase the fertility of the soil, but will also exterminate the great enemy of all growing plants, obnoxious weeds; we believe the only use of weeds is to make a necessity of tilling the ground more frequently. By excessive cropping for generations, the natural fertility of the virgin soil has been to a great extent removed, and only successful culture can be carried on till we return back to mother earth those elements which have been taken from her. We must have a complete and intelligent system of fertilizing our soils.

[*Continued next week.*]

Correspondence.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman

CHESTER PIERCE.

A Sketch of the Life of a Successful Farmer.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

The recent death of Mr. Chester Pierce of Worcester County West and Hampshire County East, where his life was begun and ended, removes one of the most industrious and successful farmers of that section of Western Massachusetts. He was the second son of a family of seven sons and two daughters, most of whom are still living. The wealth of the father and mother of the subject of this sketch consisted of a large family of healthy children. By reason of strength, Mr. Pierce had become more than an octogenarian at the time of his demise, which occurred in Spencer, whither he had lately removed from Ware to be near his son who is engaged in business in that thrifty, thriving town. His health began to fail some six or eight years since, and having the care of a large farm he sold it to George H. Gilbert & Co., manufacturers of ~~woolens~~ woollens in Ware and Gilbertville, and gave up farming, a vocation to which his long life had been devoted. He was twice married and by his first wife had two children, a son and a daughter, who survive him with the widow.

For the encouragement of young men born and bred upon farms, to abide thereupon and not to be in haste to desert them, it is thought worth while to give a brief sketch of the life of Chester Pierce, who was a very successful farmer, and who, as will be seen in the sequel, acquired a very [illegible] estate, though he began without capital, unless the capacity to earn money by working out as a hired man for those who desired his labor be reckoned as such. His father having been blessed with the poor man's fortune only, the elder children were required to work out and aid their parents in raising the younger children. This, with the older brothers, Mr. Pierce did, and being a good farm laborer his services commanded the highest wages of the times, though nominally low as compared with those of the present time. Good farm hands then received less than half of what is paid for such farm help at the present time.

Mr. Pierce having worked for large and successful farmers of the time, such as then abounded in Hardwick, Barre, and New Braintree, generally dairy farmers, he learned the art of good dairy husbandy, then, as now, a prominent and leading industry in that section, though butter and cheese were made instead of selling milk by the can for the Boston market as largely done now. Mr. Pierce after having accumulated a few hundred dollars, hardly enough to stock a dairy farm, purchased one in New Braintree and went to work for himself, cheese being his money crop which he sold in the Boston market from five to six cents a pound (good cheese now sells for fifteen and a half cents a pound), and in due time the farm was paid for from the savings of his own industry and that of a good co-operating wife, she having been bred to the art of skilful housekeeping by a good mother, unlike most of the maidens of the present and some immediately preceding generations, by whom this is demonstrated to be one of the "lost arts," though not named by Wendell Phillips.

In process of time Mr. Peirce had an opportunity to sell his farm and live stock and did so at a heavy advance on the original cost. He afterwards purchased a farm near Gilbertville, located in Ware and Hardwick, for which he paid $10,675. This farm, a dairy farm like his former, he sold about two years ago, and since then, as already stated, removed to Spencer. It has been stated since his death that he left property, notwithstanding some losses he suffered, valued at $30,000 more or less, not improbably more.

Thus is furnished a brief sketch of a farmer who began life for himself by running in debt for a good farm and he paid for it by his own labor with that of his wife.

He closed a long and prosperous farmer's life, leaving as the legitimate economical savings thereof, $30,000. Who will continue to say as many have said and are saying, that no young man can buy a farm with only money enough to stock it, and pay for it by working the farm? Much depends upon the kind of farm that is purchased, and how it is bought. Mr. Pierce was a sharp buyer and a keen seller. He did not buy a farm that a man, by hard work, could just about make an annual living thereon, provided the family do not increase too rapidly, but one that produced a good "money crop" annually in dairy products and porkers, steers and oxen.

This is not a solitary case, for other similar ones in the same section could be cited, and some of them were brothers of the subject of the foregoing sketch. In view of this, let no sons bred up to farming be in haste to desert farms that are fit to live upon.

Of the other kind of farms nothing need be said. Farms that will keep well from fifteen to forty cows and upwards are the kind that will pay for themselves when worked by skilful, industrous, temperate and economical farmers. It is not debt *per se*, but the unwisdom in contracting it, that sinks the contractor in the state of insolvency.

LEANDER WETHERELL.
Boston, April 28, 1884.

OATS AS A STIMULANT.

Some time ago there was rather an extreme advocacy of oats for horses, because chemists had discovered avenine in the oat, which was a strong nerve stimulant, and to this they attributed its good effect on horses. Farmers had long before discovered the same thing, only they had not given it a name. It is suggested now that this avenine in the oat is equally stimulating to milk secretion in cows. Well, we know that oats are good feed anyway. They are especially rich in muscle and flesh forming material, and are, therefore, undoubtedly good for favoring milk production.—[Maryland Farmer.

MARE IN FOAL.

The dam in colt should have liberal allowances of oats to supply phosphate for the coming offspring. Corn is not a bone forming food. See that the udder is kept free of fluid, as a safeguard against garget. Bathe often after a day's work is done. See that the bowels are regular. When not at work let her have exercise, as her legs are ap to stock when standing in the stable. Attended to as we have outlined, the mare will keep in good condition and bear a better colt.—[Ohio Farmer.

"THE PIG."

Its Origin, Different Breeds, Method of Feeding, etc.

BY JAMES S. GRINNELL.

[From an address delivered under the auspices of the Mass. State Board of Agriculture.]

I.

Of all our animals and farm crops, hardly any one presents itself to us with more varying conditions than the pig, and to a large degree none is more worthy our consideration. While the horse is raised for labor, the ox for work and beef, the cow for milk, the sheep for wool and mutton, and poultry for eggs, flesh and feathers, the pig is raised, fattened and killed for the meat only, which constitutes a very large part of the animal food used by farmers and farm laborers of this country, and even more in some of the countries of the old world. The pig is the most easily raised of all our domestic animals, fed and fattened with less trouble than any other, at less cost and risk, and after being made into pork when not put down for family use, is sold—always, I believe, for more than its cost.

Even when every thing has to be purchased pigs are often sold at a fair profit, bringing in a lump, a good round sum into the farmer's pocket, just at a time when he needs it most.

Such being the case, our only aim is to put just as much flesh or fat as is possible on our pigs in the shortest possible time, and to do that, we desire to keep them growing and gaining from the day of their birth and to bring them to as early maturity as possible.

To accomplish this, very different treatment and a very different style of feeding is required from that bestowed on any other of our animals, and the reason is largely owing to the difference in the animal's anatomical structure.

The Stomach of the Pig.

The stomach of the pig in size, as proportioned to his weight, is only about one fifth the capacity of that of the ox or the sheep, which is calculated to hold a large amount of grass, hay, straw or other coarse food, till an opportunity occurs for ruminating or digesting it. The pig certainly requires a somewhat more concentrated and rather less of bulky nourishment than this. The pig can cut, digest and assimilate more food in a given time than any other animal of its size; the supposed reason for which is, that its stomach and other digestive organs seem to have a greater and speedier power of assimilating the food eaten, than any other domestic animal.

Lawes and Gilbert, the great agricultural chemists of England, showed that notwithstanding pigs ate much richer food than oxen or sheep, they nevertheless ate about twice as much food in proportion to their live weight as do sheep.

On the other hand it was found, that while 401 pounds of Indian meal and bran produced 100 pounds of pork, it required 1548 pounds of clover hay and oil-cake to make 100 pounds of mutton.

A certain amount of nutritive matter is required to sustain life, and all that the animal eats over, and above that, if properly digested, goes to the formation of fat, milk or wool; in the pig it forms fat, and the warmer and more comfortable he is kept, to a certain limit, the less is required to support the system and the more goes to fat.

Feed

Care and Attention.

Pigs adapt themselves to the circumstances in which they are placed, more readily perhaps than any other animals. If the supply of food is scanty, they grow slowly and mature slowly, are restless and uneasy; but if kept in comfortable quarters, fed liberally and regularly, not harshly treated, they become gentle and quiet in disposition, grow finer in quality and increase rapidly, coming early to maturity. With care, patience and selection, these qualities with the external ones of shape and usually of color, may be perpetuated and established, so as to be capable of transmission, to succeeding generations with certainty, when a "breed" may be said to be formed.

Breeding.

Sows are so prolific, breeding twice a year—and commencing at a year old or less, that it is easier to establish a pretty uniform type, than with cows or ewes which with us breed but once a year, and there is little liability after five or six generations to "cry back," though "antiquity of blood" will prevail and the animal which is of the oldest strain of blood, will usually assist its prepotency for many generations before it is broken down.

The blood of the Devons are of the oldest breeds of cattle in England—will for years when mingled with that of the Shorthorn or Ayrshires,—male breeds,—constantly show itself in the rich red color, with a white tuft in the tail. So in sheep, I have known an Oxforddown lamb bred for years without horns in the flock, dewlap unexpected and unwished for rudimentary horns desired from its original Hampshire ancestors long before.

Certain principles in breeding are pretty well established, that the male usually transmits external form and color, and that often the first parent stamps characteristics which develop in the progeny of the same dam by a succeeding male. From the female are supposed to come the internal structure, constitution and habits with a greater tendency to transmit disease than exists in the male.

The wise breeder mingles symmetry with robusiness of constitution, breeding a good coat of hair as a covering, for there is no species of refinement that demands an uncovered hide by any farm beast. The master doubles his clothing when winter comes, but the poor pig meets a temperature of 90 deg. above, and 20 deg. below zero without being able to change his coat. If those who keep pigs would reason correctly, they would see that what is lacking in hair must be made up in feed for warmth, and it is cheaper to breed for hair on the back than to put the additional amount of food required into the belly.

Our pig stock in the matter of improvement, affords advantages not available in the larger classes of stock,—as they go but a short time with young, they mature rapidly and easily, and we have no excuse for not breeding for the points we need.

The hog is in that respect so pliable and the possibilities are so great with him that the breeder who is at all expert, can remodel his pigs in two or three year's time by the various improved and refined breeds now so common all over the country.

Any farmer who will take the pains to breed pigs right will be well paid, he will readily sell all his pigs at a good price, when those who keep only one or two pigs, discover that he has the best.

Different Breeds.

Made up under these conditions by skilful, patient farmers in England, and by some in this country are the various breeds of pigs commonly found with us at the present time, and which are the Berkshire, and Essex, black; the Poland China or Magie spotted; and the Chester County, Cheshire, Suffolk and Yokshire, white.

These are imperfectly classified by the New York State Agricultural Society and, adopted by our own New England Society, for exhibition and premiums, into large breeds which full grown, will dress over 450 pounds; and small breeds dressing under that figure.

In the first class are Berkshire, Poland China, Chester, Yorkshire and Cheshire. Of the small breeds are the Suffolk, the Essex and the small Yorkshire. Any one of these can be bred with profit, as they all are in different neighborhoods though each has its especial patrons and defenders.

Here where so many of us kill pigs of our own raising for our own use, those of the white breeds are most in favor, as it is very difficult to dress a black pig, leaving the skin perfectly white, or without traces of black bristles remaining very distinguishable.

Where pigs are raised in large numbers for shipping, as at the west, and with some large farmers here, the Berkshire's and the Poland China's seem to thrive well in herds, and divide opinion with the Chester County's.

The Berkshires.

The Berkshire is undoubtedly the oldest of the strains of blood now cultivated, and like all the old English hogs has been improved and brought to its present state of perfection, by crossing with the fine boars of the Chinese stock, originally of both colors, black and white. The original Berkshire, like most of the old English stock, was black and white irregularly mixed, with sometimes a reddish brown patch, but the best breeders striving for uniformity in color, have brought it to consist in a black pig with four white feet, and a white spot between the eyes, with a few white hairs behind each shoulder, and the tip of the tail.

When they were first introduced here more than forty years ago, there were many upon which a sandy color would appear, they were a larger boned and coarser in their make up, containing more lean flesh than at the present day. Not so kindly in fattening, neither did they contain so much lard.

The popularity which attended their first introduction did not continue, and they soon fell into great disfavor;—it was several years after that, when this breed having been improved and fined in England, was again brought here, and has become a favorite.

The best types of this breed now have short noses, slightly dished faces, small, fine, erect ears, eyes wide apart. Straight back, preserving its width from the neck to the rump. Muscular hams and shoulders, short legs, excellent hoofs, and in killing, show but little offal and their weight from 350 to 500 pounds at ten or eleven months old, render them sought after by the packers, especially those of hams and bacon.

Chinese Pigs.

The Chinese pigs, strange as it may seem have for more than a century, controlled the character of the English pigs and have been used to fine down the great, coarse, ungainly unthrifty brutes of the old English, into every one of the improved breeds of pigs in England.

When or by whom they were first imported, does not seem to be known, though it is supposed by way of the Mediterranean.

George Calley, in 1807, speaks of them as fine, close-built pigs, which had long been used to improve the style of their English pigs. The white breeds were long ago subjected to this influence, especially the Suffolks, which by careful crossing with the White China and by judicious selection, and breeding, have been brought to great perfection as a small breed, and have been and are largely used in fining down our present stock of large hogs.

[*To be continued.*]

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

NATIONAL "GRANGE."

Lecturer's Communication to the Subordinate Granges.

SUBJECT FOR MAY, 1884.

Question 62—Which is the most profitable, "Mixed Husbandry" or "Special Farming?"

Suggestions by the Lecturer.

By "Special Farming" we mean where special attention is directed to any particular crop, as all wheat, or all cotton, etc. Special farming frequently crowds work in special seasons, more than can be done properly during seeding or harvesting. Extra cost or waste reduces profits.

"Mixed Husbandry" distributes the work more evenly during the year; less crowding means less expense and better work as a rule. We often see wheat or cotton made a speciality from habit and from the fact that it brings its return when marketed in a bulk, but it often crowds work to unprofitable results, as other farm work is thereby neglected, and at the end of the year the balance sheet will show but small, if any, profit.

Suppose on a 100-acre farm we apply mixed husbandry, something like the following: Say, 12 acres in wheat, 12 acres in oats, 26 acres in corn, 20 acres in meadow for hay, 30 acres in pasture; hence one-half of the farm is under tillage while the other half is in grass and at rest.

The twelve acres of wheat could be made to yield more bushels than 25 acres of slip-shod farming; the same is true as to corn and oats. We must produce more with less labor and on less land in order to reduce the cost of production per bushel. This mixed farming will give say 30 tons of hay, 40 tons of corn-fodder, 15 tons of straw, making a total of 85 tons of feed, at a low estimate (and may be increased 30 tons), which will not only winter 40 head of cattle, but keep them growing in value all winter as well as summer.

It manufactures the best fertilizers in the world to improve the farm and make it more productive.

It is unwise to attempt to raise all wheat, all cotton, or all corn, in small yields, sell at small profits, and then pay large amounts for foreign fertilizers, when a better and a cheaper article can be secured on every farm.

WEATHER INDICATIONS FOR MAY, 1884.

BY GEORGE H. GATHER, ASHVILLE, ALA.

District 1.—Boston, Mass.

1-4, mostly fair, perhaps a shower.
5-9, cooler, preceded by rain storm.
10-15, a rain spell with storm about 11th or 12th.
16-22, warm, high winds and gale, perhaps showers.
23-25, clear, cooler.
26-31, hot spell, showers, followed by clearing weather.

Drip pretty well scattered through the month. Sudden warm spell about 9th and sunstroke interval about 26-29.

The Poultry Interest.

FARMERS SHOULD RAISE TURKEYS.

[Corr. Country Gentleman.]

Let me tell how I raise turkeys. I have six hens and a cock turkey. Through the winter and until they begin to sit, their home is in the hay barn over the floor. I keep a box of oats by them, and they come down daily for water, and when the weather is good and the ground bare they go out and forage as they like. Oats, hay and what they pick up out of doors make up their living. Oats make strong, lively chicks, and the best provender for breeding birds or beasts that we have. As the turkeys have been at home in the barn all winter, they will be likely to lay there, and if there is not too much noise, the barn is the best possible sitting place. They will begin to lay by April 1st, or perhaps sooner. I let them lay, but if I want to raise turkeys I do not set an egg till after May 1st. Young turkeys should not come out of the shell in Massachusetts before the first of June. Turkeys hatched by June 10th will, if well fed, make good birds for Thanksgiving. Many turkeys are very uncertain, and I do not try to raise them. June weather is much warmer and young turkeys take care of themselves then with little loss.

After they are hatched I take them out into the grass at once; the old hen takes care of them and they grow rapidly. I like to feed them every night with wheat or cracked corn at first, (I never give wet food) and as near as possible to the trees on which I want them to roost. There is a fence under the trees and I entice them to the trees and after that they need very little care. I give them all the corn they want every night till September; after that all they want morning and night till I kill them. I get as good turkeys as can be found in the market. I try to have a large cabbage patch near the roost, and after they are all well wonted to the roost, I feed corn to them in the cabbage patch. They eat all the corn they want, and all the cabbage worms they can find. Cabbage worms are good food for turkeys and it is very good for the cabbages to have the turkeys eat them. A flock of well fed turkeys can range at will on the farm without doing harm of any kind, and are the best of scavengers, living largely on grasshoppers and other noxious insects.

FERTILIZER FOR PEAR TREES.

Josiah Hoopes, in the N. Y. Tribune, says on this disputed question:

'One of the most extensive and successful pear culturists in the country uses exclusively good stable manure. Few orchadists, however, adopt his view, believing such a course of active stimulants will assuredly engender disease, hence they prefer ground bone, phosphates, potash, or a good compost, especially when the ground work is composed of rotted muck with a little lime. A novice had better not attempt using night-soil or chicken droppings, as either will be dangerous if injudiciously applied. As to horn shavings they are excellent, and particularly so for grape vines.

WHY NOT KEEP BEES?—There is scarcely a family in the country that cannot add to its income by careful management of a few swarms of bees. The work is light and much of it may be done by women and others not able to perform heavy labor. There are not nearly so many mysteries connected with bee-keeping as were once supposed.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

☞ *Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.*

The annual balance sheet at Monte Carlo is reported to show fifty suicides and twelve million francs lost.

The mildest of fluctuations in the prices of wheat have prevailed in the Chicago market during the past week.

Forty one, and perhaps more, persons were killed by the railway accident near Cindad Real, Spain, last Sunday.

The Boston Common Council has finally agreed to pass the appropriation bill and the order for the annual tax levy.

Sleepless nights, caused by excess of care and anxiety in business, have just caused two New York merchants to commit suicide.

A fire at Glenn's Falls, N. Y., on Monday, resulted in a property loss amounting to $200,000. A public hall, two opera houses, and a church were destroyed.

Gladstone stands for the supreme oratorical master of the House of Commons. The series of speeches he has delivered in the present session are described as the equal of any thing he has ever done.

The elections to the new Spanish Cortes indicate a favorable result for the conservative ministry now in power. That means, if anything, a postponement of political reform and the maintenance of an iron rule in Cuba.

Henry Irving, the actor, says he likes Boston, and Boston audiences also, better than any city he has visited in this country. His book "Impressions of America," will be published in the United States and England about June 1.

Abraham Lincoln's first written essay, his former private secretary says, was on cruelty to animals, his second on the evils of intemperance, and his third on popular education. He had many enemies, but never a breath was heard against his personal character.

The charges of ex-Consul General Adam Badeau against the State Department are very grave ones, especially that which alleges that our Government abandoned its demands on Spain, in the negotiation of a treaty, at the very time when Spain was on the point of yielding to our demands.

Washington now ranks with the rapidly growing cities of the country. Numbers of people are buying and building houses there, and numbers more have signified their intention to do so. The population is not to consist so largely, in the future, of public men, Government employes, and colored people. It is regarded as an almost perfect winter home.

Commissioner Loring writes that the exclusion of American cattle from England for at least one year will probably be soon decided on by Parliament. It is well understood that the cattle men of England are determined to keep out American beef. He says that there never was a time when it was more important to ascertain the real condition of the cattle of America than now.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE STATE COLLEGE.

After due consideration, the Legislature has passed the resolution appropriating what was asked for in aid of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The amount named in the resolution is $36,000. It is to be expended under the direction of the Trustees of the College for the purposes recited in the resolution, which are as follows: $5000 for the completion of the dwelling, house, for the President of the College; $6000 for repairs and improvements in North College and the buildings connected with it; and $25,000 for the erection of a new brick or stone building on the College grounds, to be used for a cabinet of natural history collections, a chapel for lectures and religious services, and a library and a reading room.

The express understanding in the passage of the resolution carrying the above appropriations, is that it simply makes necessary provision for such increased facilities as will perform the most effective educational service for the young men who are to frequent the College from the diverse parts of the State. A house and home for the President of the College is among the prime necessities of the case. The work of repairing, as we have before suggested, is no more than what is involved in the State's keeping its contract with the United States in respect to the continuance of an institution whose establishment was guaranteed by both conjointly. Both of the above are expenditures that are naturally expected to be met. The matter of the appropriation for a building that is to serve as library, reading room, cabinet and lecture room and chapel, is practically different, though no less closely related to the object for which the College was instituted.

The Legislature has shown that it possesses an adequate conception of the needs of an institution of this character, in what is to be called the chapel and library building. No College of any aim or pretensions could be called such without these. It just as much gives it character as the place where it stands gives it location. No one can have much of an idea of what is required in educational work of such a grade who would think of refusing these fundamental facilities. There can be no good work without good tools, and these are all that the appropriation provides for. The *Ploughman* gave full expression to its views on this subject at the time the resolution embodying the appropriation was introduced, and it has nothing to add to it at this time. The Legislature should be assured, however, of the profound gratification its action has excited in the President and other officials of the College, as well as in its numerous friends. And the news of its generous action sent a thrill of joy through the hearts of the students who are to receive the benefit.

RAILROAD PROPERTY.

That our foreign and domestic trade is in process of marked modification in consequence of the long continued depression is no longer a problem to any observer of the current situation. Bradstreet's last issue says that the havoc in the profits of railroads which competition and the lessened movement of grain have been making of late is not unlikely to lead to a considerable change in railroad maugment in this country. The need for a reduction of working expenses is recognized by railroad managers, and measures looking to this end are being considered by them. It thinks that one outcome of the situation will be the suppression to a large extent of intermediary agents. It states that the presidents of the trunk lines are considering a scheme for simplying railroad management and saving large expense, by doing away with fast freight lines, and soliciting agents and their machinery, and substituting for them joint agencies and clearing house settlements on money percentages. Bradstreet's regards this proposition as another illustration of a general economic movement whose object it is to avoid the tendency of profits to a minimum, by eliminating the middleman as an expensive superfluity, and thus bringing the producer and consumer into direct relations. And it regards this project of special significance from another point of view, inasmuch as it possibly paves the way to unity of control over the large railroad properties, a result that would be attended with very important consequences.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DAIRY COMPANY.

This much needed Company was organized by special act of the Legislature in March 1881, for the purpose of buying milk, and selling, peddling and distributing it in Boston or elsewhere; or for the purpose of manufacturing butter and cheese, or any other product from milk, and selling the same. The capital stock is $200,000, each share of a par value of $10; and not less than $25,000 of the same is to be paid in before the company can begin business; no subscriber to be holden for more than the amount for which he subscribes. And in case of any owner of the stock wishing to sell any part of his holding, he is to offer it first to the other stockholders at its market value. The chairman of the State Board of Health and the chairman of the Boston Board of Health are to be *ex officio* members of the board of the Company, and each is entitled to a vote in its management.

The Company, as will be seen, received its charter three years ago, and has only waited for the right time to commence operation. That time has now come. Organized rather for a business purpose and for profit than for any ulterior end, it has lain dormant until the peculiarity of the situation and the actual necessities of the dairymen have given it life and stimulated it to activity of existence. It is the very organization which is demanded by the milk producers of the State to enable to them to carry on a successful war with the power that is combined for the selfish control and ultimate destruction of their interests. Nothing could be more effective or opportune. It is the very machinery they need for the independent assertion of their rights. It is the means of self vindication as well as of self defence ready to their hands. It would seem like a wise provision on the part of those securing this charter, who must have anticipated the approach of the time when the farmers would be called upon to take up their own cause and fight for it to the end.

Here is a plain and practicable plan for the emancipation of the milk producers of the State from the tyranny of the combination that has so long controlled the price of their products, and, worse than all, demoralized the market for those products by the defiant practice of the arts of adulteration. It is clearly an open way out of the whole difficulty; a full and complete solution of the problem that has so long perplexed the minds of Massachusetts dairymen and all but discouraged them from continuing in the pursuit of their accustomed and favorite industry. In this prolonged, and at times seemingly useless, struggle for their interests and rights, the *Ploughman* has at no time hesitated to espouse their cause with all the energy and ardor of which it is capable. And now that the case is resolved into the simplicity of the present issue, being no more than the question of establishing a company for the purpose of taking the business into the hands of those who shall compose it, it does not hesitate to express its hearty approval of the plan and to lend it in every practicable way its encouragement.

In view of this proposition to the dairymen of the State to handle and control their own business for the future, it is pertinent to pause and inquire whether the agricultural interests of Massachusetts have advanced or retrograded, have developed or deteriorated, within the past decade. It is likewise pertinent to inquire if anything, and what, can be done to still further improve Massachusetts agriculture. Are our farmers able to raise grain for the market in competition with the prolific West? Are they able to produce beef, pork and provisions in competition with that farther section of the country?

It is very well known that near the cities and large towns, vegetables and small fruits are a paying crop, but that the demand is not sufficiently large and continuous to give full employment to our young and enterprising men and retain them on the farms at home thus bringing every productive acre under cultivation. The demand in our own markets for the great cereal staples is limited, and therefore competition with the West is out of the question, especially and more than all, when it comes to the matter of shipment for the foreign markets. In any contest of this kind our Massachusetts farmers would be swamped at the start. They must devote themselves to what will not only pay them living profits, but what will also secure them a permanent occupation and at the same time bring up the productive capacity of their farms to the highest possible standard.

Our hills, as all know, are adapted above all things to the carrying of dairy stock, and they are better for our use than anything the West can offer. In this respect, then, we have an obvious and indefeasible advantage. The question, therefore, is whether we cannot turn our attention most profitably to the development of the dairy. But before this question can be answered, it becomes necessary for us to bestow particular attention on our markets, with a view to their improvement after first rescuing them from the influences which at present demoralize them. The way of doing business in those markets is what has wrought the mischief and is still continuing it. Until the practice of adulteration can be rooted out, the home markets for dairy products are practically ruined. They are are in the hands of any but the farmers themselves. So long as adulteration continues to be the rule consumers will be certain to be imposed upon by the sale of impure milk, butter, and cheese. And those who are engaged in the fraud are piling up their profits at the expense of the farmers on the one side and the consumers on the other.

Is there no remedy for this state of things? Are our farmers utterly and entirely helpless in the hands of those who in reality have no place and no right in the dairy market at all? These are questions which have long been waiting to be asked and answered. It is full time that it were definately and determinately ascertained whether it is the dairymen themselves to whom the market rightfully and naturally belongs, or whether it is the possession of a class of men whose connection with farming begins and ends with its intention to stuff its purse with the proceeds of the frauds which it persistently practices in the name of dairy farming. It is the purpose of the Massachusetts Dairy Company to ascertain which of these two suppositions is the true and real one; to try conclusions with the combination that has so long trafficked with the reputation of our dairymen, and finally defied them to escape from its galling and debasing yoke.

The simple secret of the remedy sought for by the dairy farmers of Massachusetts is the reduction of the cost of milk, and the consequent increase of its consumption. In other words, the improvement of the market. And there is but one way of bringing this end about, which is by *cooperation*. With a cooperative system like the one proposed in full operation the public would, in the first place, have a perfect guarantee of getting pure and unadulterated milk. Next, the price of milk to consumer would be lower than at present. And, finally, the consumption of milk would be very greatly increased, owing quite as much to the confidence of the public in its quality as in its price. It would be just as true of all the large towns in the State as it is of Boston. The cost of marketing milk, by the machinery of such a Company as is proposed would be reduced fully one half, no unimportant item in the business. Such a company would deliver *pure* milk to consumers for one cent less than they now pay, while the farmers would get one cent more, and the demand would be doubled.

If butter and cheese were to be made under the eye of the public inspectors, a vastly enlarged market for pure, sweet, new butter would rapidly be opened, and the Company could likewise supply a demand for skim milk and buttermilk that is now "without form and void." The people do not need to be told that the products of the dairy form one of the most healthy of all diets known. Following out a plan of this character, the consumption of milk in its varied forms might be increased four fold. That means, of course, the increase of stock on our farms. It means something that shall take the place, in a very large degree if not wholly, of the high price phosphates and other fertilizers now used. The hill farms remote from the markets could then be put to high service in the production of the stock required for the dairy. In this way, the agriculture of Massachusetts, and indeed of New England, would be steadily and visibly improved and elevated, and our enterprising young men and women on the farms would be retained at home and kept in the business with which they are most familiar. All this is sure to result from the establishment of the Massachusetts Dairy Company.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

We are told that the losses by fire in the United States and Canada for the last nine years amount to $778,642,358; and the journal that furnishes this amazing statement remarks that "if the obliteration of the property of a Single state were announced some morning, the public would shudder; nevertheless, this nine year's loss is greater than the aggregate valuation of the real estate and personal property in sixteen States and Territories, numerically one third of the Union." It states, further, that, in proportion to valuation, the period covered shows an increase over former periods of the same length. The losses by fire, fifty years ago, were about 14 million dollars a year; they are now at the rate of 100 millions a year. Population doubles itself every thirty three years, but the losses by fire double every twenty years. And still we boast of the appliances which we possess for combatting fire, which only seem to be the more destructive as the facilities for fighting this common enemy are multiplied. Over fifty per centum of this enormous loss is borne by the fire insurance companies. It has come to be pretty well understood that burning is a business of almost equal importance with that which is openly professed. Men who fail in order to make money are very apt to call in the assistance of the insurance companies also.

A local contemporary very justly ascribes a large share of this work of destruction to the sham character of the buildings that constitute the loss, and says that the only remedy is to be found with the people themselves. It appeals to them to discourage cheap construction as well as over insurance by every possible means. Money, it says, when invested in a poor building, is wasted, and often worse than wasted, since no one knows what losses of health, property, and life may result. But, with proper laws and vigilance, it believes that the evil which is destroying property here faster than older countries can make it, may be reduced to an exemplary minimum. It regards the payment of insurance in questionable cases as demoralizing, and insists that in every case of doubt the suspected party should go or be brought into court. It says it is common talk among officers of the companies, that in cities and villages, more especially the latter, too many of the fires break out where somebody is doing a failing business; and it adds that, while in taking risks such a result cannot, of course, be foreseen, yet in settling losses the adjusters can and should inquire, with the greatest care and firmly resist in doubtful cases. The unconcious manner in which a man's neighbors may become a party to his conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies is dwelt upon with none too much emphasis in connection with the case.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The House of Representatives has passed the Dingley shipping bill, so called, with the addition of a number of amendments, the chief and most important one being that offered by Mr. Cox of New York, which provides that any citizen of the United States may import steamships built of iron or steel, being of not less than 4000 tons measurement, free of duty; and that such ships shall be admitted to American registry. The Senate passed the bill to consolidate the bureau of military justice and the corps of judge advocates of the army. The pleuro pneumonia bill was considered at much length. The House considered business relating to the District of Columbia. It likewise took up the tariff bill and debated it at the evening session. General Badeau explains his resignation as consul general to Havana on the ground that the State Department had repeatedly failed to take notice of his protests against the department's persistently screening corruption, and at the same time negotiating an injurious and improper treaty with Spain. He charges the Department with a vacillating policy in its relations with Spain, dishonorable to the United States and humiliating to its representatives in the island. He challenges the Department to publish the full correspondence with him on the subject. A bill was reported in the Senate to establish a commission to regulate interstate commerce. Mr. Hewett reiterated in the House his charge in relation to the Secretary of the Navy, that he had not turned over to the Treasury the proceeds of the sale of condemned vessels. The Senate at length passed the pleuro pneumonia bill. The House continued its discussion of the tariff bill. The army appropriation bill was reported and appropriately referred.

AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Both branches adjourned over Wednesday. The Governor sent a special message to the Senate in reference to a portrait of the late Senator Sumner, which had been presented to the State by his friend, James Wormley, of Washington. The Senate bill in relation to the transfer of corporation stocks was adopted by the House by a large vote, although the judiciary committee had reported that it ought to be referred to the next Legislature. The bill to regulate the employment of minors in manufacturing establishments was amended so as to include women, and passed to be engrossed. The Cambridge and Waltham water bills were deferred consideration in the Senate until Thursday. A metropolitan drainage commission was advocated in the Senate. After the adoption of an amendment, extending the jurisdiction of the commission, the bill was ordered to a third reading. The report of the committee on labor, on the order relating to legislation to authorize and secure reasonable provision for the deserving employes of railroads and other corporations in case of accident, sickness, and old age, by voluntary contribution by both employe's and corporations, was referred to the next General Court. The adoption of the bill was urged in the House to check the nuisance of telegraph and telephone wires upon buildings. The previous question was moved, but pending a vote the House adjourned. A number of matters in the calendar were disposed of, among them being the Senate bill requiring railroad companies to use safety couplers on freight cars, and the bill relating to the powers of married women to dispose of their separate estate by will, which were passed to be engrossed.

Bismarck's urgency for a thorough revision of the constitution of the German Empire is believed to spring from his apprehensions that when the Crown Prince shall succeed to the place of the aged Emperor William, being notoriously under the influence of his wife, who is a daughter of Queen Victoria, he will try to apply to German affairs the English system of unmisterial, or cabinet, accountability, which would be incompatible with a secret and efficient foreign policy, as well as with the maintenance of the German army on its present scale of magnitude.

Hon. Charles L. Flint on "Socrates."—A large and cultured audience assembled in the hall of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union on Boylston street, last Tuesday evening, to listen to a lecture by Hon. Charles L. Flint on *Socrates*,—a subject which has been a favorite one with the lecturer since his Harvard College days. It has occupied his meditations and given direction to his thoughts all through his life, and the result is, as might be expected, a familiarity with it and a scholarly mastery of it that no mere cramming on the subject could produce. Socrates came like a new and magnificent planet into the grand galaxy of intellect that made Athens the brilliant centre of the living world at that period of its history. He stands at the head of the Pagan world for genius and virtue. To him Plato owed his inspiration. His life and his death are of no less interest to the philanthropist than to the scholar. His hostility to the Sophists formed the marked feature of his work. The Socratic method of teaching, by inquiry, was dwelt upon and illustrated. There seems, eloquently said Mr. Flint, "but one parallel to the sublime and heroic death of Socrates in the entire record of humanity. Four hundred years after this patient martyrdom, he who spake as never man spake, in the midst of torments, abused, scorned, deserted by his friends and detested by a whole people, expired in a manner the most dreadful to be apprehended. Socrates, thankfully taking the poisoned cup from him who presented it weeping, prays for a happy departure to another world. Christ, in the midst of the most exquisite torture, raising his imploring eyes streaming in tears to heaven, offers the sweet and gentle prayer—"Father forgive them." Truly was it said by Rousseau —"If Socrates died like a philosopher, Jesus Christ lived and died like a God."

Subscriptions for the Stock of the Massachusetts Dairy Company.—The dairymen and farmers of Massachusetts should now come forward without hesitation or delay and put down their names for the stock of the Mass. Dairy Company. It is a matter that calls for prompt and determined action by them. Geo. M. Baker, the President of the N. E. Milk Producers' Association, has shown almost unexampled energy in bringing it to its present condition, and making it ready for the farmers to take hold of it and push it on to success. We are informed by Mr. Baker that the speculators against whom it is specially directed, are making a determined effort to obtain control of the stock by subscribing for it themselves. There is but one way to prevent this, namely, for the milk producers to come in and keep them out altogether. We may be sure that the combination will resort to every method within their reach to thwart the plans of the dairymen and keep the control of the milk business of the State. But this they cannot do if the farmers are awake to their own interests and form this new company themselves. We therefore appeal to them to show at least as much activity and concert as those who seek to control their products. They may be perfectly sure of a sound investment for their money, which will, unlike almost every other, return directly to them in the shape of improved farms and increased stock. This is indeed carrying farming into business.

The Forestry Congress is to assemble on Wednesday next, May 7th, at the Agricultural Department in Washington. The purpose of the meeting is to consider the injuries resulting from the rapid destruction of the woodlands of the country, and to take counsel in reference to the most effective legislation for the preservation of our forests and their renewal, as well as for the regulation of their use. All citizens of every State in the Union are cordially invited to be present and take part in the discussion of these topics, which must be admitted to be of universal interest.

Boston's Tax Rate.—Only once, and that was in 1874, has the tax levy of the City of Boston for the current year for State, city, and county purposes been exceeded. It will amount, in round figures, to twelve million dollars. The total valuation in 1874 was $798,755,060; last May it was $682,432,671, a decrease of $116,322,370. The valuation of May 1st, this year is not expected to exhibit any material change. The rate of taxation will be about $17.50 on every $1000, which is the largest rate since Boston became a city. The proportion of Boston's tax to the entire State tax this year is about one half. The increase in the tax rate this year will be about four dollars on the thousand, and it is chiefly on city expenditures. The tax payers will be forced to scrutinize this state of things with much care, and their future action will be greatly governed by what they infer from this increased rate of taxation. Twelve millions in one year is a pretty big load for a city like Boston to carry.

Brighton Cattle Market.—It is stated that the old Cattle Market at Brighton is to be discontinued after the current week. The announcement will excite varied interest in all minds. The Brighton cattle market dates back to the period of the war of the Revolution. The Cattle Fair Hotel Corporation was incorporated on the 12th of March, 1830, and with a single exception, the Milldam Corporation, is the oldest chartered corporation in the State. It is stated that the hotel will be remodelled and fitted up as an elegant apartment hotel, with accommodations for summer boarders and winter sleighing parties. There are nine acres connected with it, which have been used for the accommodation of cattle, and they will be laid out in building lots, with two cross sectional avenues. The Cattle Market business is to be transferred to Watertown and Cambridge.

Spring Carriages.—Now that welcome spring has put in an appearance at last, those who have their thoughts turned toward carriages, of every kind and style, will be sure to seek the well-known carriage mart of *S. A. Stewart & Co.* 118 Sudbury street, and branch store at 13 Green street, Boston, for the purpose of selecting such vehicles as are suited to their trade and convenience. This mart contains several hundred carriages of different kinds and styles, made of the very best materials and in the highest style of workmanship; and it is not to be presumed that they will remain long in their temporary imprisonment, with the sun shining out clear again and the roads drying up their mud rapidly. Now is the time, too, to secure bargains in carriages, for prices are low and sales must be quick. There are many patrons and readers of the *Ploughman* who will want a new carriage of some kind this season, and our advice to them is not to put off the purchase any longer, but to go at once to Stewart & Co.'s establishment and set themselves up to their liking, as it regards both style and price. This is an old establishment, and of wide and high repute, and there is no chance of a visitor's getting anything but an advantage in going and looking over its extensive and elegant stock.

Trial of Road Scrapers.

The people of Rutland and the adjoining towns, were invited on Tuesday, the 22nd, to witness a trial of Road Scrapers. The competition lay between the *Victor Reversible* and New Champion. The Machines were on the ground, well handled, and drawn by a team of four horses. The trial occupied the most of the day, and the Machines were tested in very hard localities. The place selected for the *Victor* was very rocky, and ledgy, but it did its work to the entire satisfaction of the largest number of spectators present, and was purchased by the committee chosen by the town, together with the select men.—[Barre Mass. Gazette.

The trial of the competing road machines, (Champion and Victor) on the 15th ult., at Willimantic, Conn., which was interfered with by rain on that day, resulted a week later, after sufficient trial by the town officials, in the acceptance of the "Victor." This, coupled with the fact that, at the first trial which was at Milford, Conn., was also a victory, for the "*Victor*" is further good testimony in favor of the satisfactory working of this machine.

A number of the leading citizens of Maine, including judges, lawyers, bishops, and clergymen, express themselves as unutterably opposed to the plan for the adoption of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution of the State. They regard the statute law as the limit to the exercise of public authority in this regard.

Children's Kilt Suits are among the prettiest garments for little wearers, being stylish and picturesque. Parents who desire to clothe children in these suits should remember that A. Shuman & Co., 440 Washington street, are offering a very large stock of them. These suits are made with the shapely hour glass back, insuring at once ease, fit and appearance. It should also be borne in mind that A. Shuman & Co. have a full stock of ready made clothing for men, and supply garments that compare closely in finish to the best custom made suits. They offer always the best goods at reasonable prices.

— Mrs. Livermore said, in a recent address,—'It is better to educate the children with the truths of temperance than to try to pass laws affecting the parents before public sentiment is ready to sustain those laws."

—The statement is made that the total amount contributed to college and university education in the United States during the past ten years is $35,622,000, and that since 1847 the amount has been not less than $50,000,000.

Editor's Table.

The financial editor of the Boston Advertiser says "there is reason to fear that the country is getting an overdose of depressing and discouraging despatches. No good can come from continually pointing out and enlarging upon the present unfavorable condition of affairs, already sufficiently well known, and upon the ultimate disaster which may possibly, some time or other, happen to us, if a change for the better does not take place. The fact is, the country is not half so badly off as it might be; and although business is depressed, we may yet congratulate ourselves that we have all there is. The real, substantial wealth of the country, too, is doubtless greater than ever before, whatever value we may put upon it temporarily, while under the influence of doubt and distrust. The material prosperity of the country, and its business activity, is by no means dead, but is only sleeping to get the rest which will enable it to go on with renewed vigor."

☞ *Cassell's Family Magazine* for May contains the usual variety offered by this attractive monthly, collected and combined with much taste, skill, and judgment. Some of the articles, to say nothing of the numerous illustrations, are —Within the Clasp; A Day at a Modern Laundry; In an Australian Forest; Sister Eyes; Healthful Recreations; Sketches in Court; Our Garden in April; The Family Parliament; King Baby's Wardrobe; Remunerative Employments for Gentlemen; Simply Sweet; What to Wear; etc. etc. Cassell & Co., New York.

☞ A pamphlet on *Trees and Tree Planting* has been prepared by John B. Peaslee, Superintendent of the Cincinnati public schools, in order to furnish information and exercises for schools, and to interest the people generally in the important subject of forestry. The pamphlet is not for sale, but for general distribution. It contains, also, exercises and directions for the celebration of Arbor Day. There is a preface by Warren Higley, President of the Ohio State Forestry Association.

☞ *The Magazine of American History* for May contains a frontispiece portrait of William III of England, with a biographical sketch by the editor; the Virginia Declaration of Independence; Cherokees probably Mound Builders; Slavery in the Colony and State of New York; The Great Seal of the Council for New England; Original Documents; Minor Topics; and the customary historical miscellany in the form of notes, queries, replies, etc. Edited by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb.

☞ *Isaac F. Tillinghast*, of La Plume, Lackawanna Co., Penn., issues a square Catalogue of "Reliable Seeds at Honest Prices," illustrated for a copy of which we acknowledge our thanks.

☞ An article published on our first page recently, from the pen of the late William Cullen Bryant, made an interesting reference to the Catalpa Tree; and in response to the sentiments it kindled in the breast of a correspondent of the *Ploughman*, Mr. R. F. Taft of Ayer Mass., we have received a specimen board made from a log of a Catalpa Tree of nine years growth, beautifully polished, and of a truly exquisite fibre. The widest board made from this tree Mr. Taft states to be twelve inches, at three feet upward from the butt. After seeing the grain and the exquisite finish of the wood, one might well regard the Catalpa as a tree to be freely planted and tenderly cherished. Bryant bestowed upon it none too high praise.

☞ *The (N. Y.) Phrenological Journal* has a portrait of Wendell Phillips for a frontispiece, and a good collection of original and selected articles of various lengths, all of them suggestive and full of instruction. A portrait of "Chinese Garden" likewise ornaments the present issue, with an accompanying phrenological analysis.

☞ *The Boomer & Boschert Press Company* of Syracuse, N. Y., issued a profusely illustrated manual for the benefit of cider makers, which will be found well worthy of their attention. The Company have shown at several public exhibitions their cider machinery, which they present in all forms of make on their beautiful pages, together with descriptions, prices, certificates, and all other details. The attention of cider makers is called to the announcement of this widely-known press company.

☞ *Everett & Gleason's* Seed Catalogue for 1884 is a very neat and attractive publication by an enterprising seed house, whose location is 34 South Market Street, Boston. With the Catalogue is a Retail Price List of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Herb, Tree, and Grass Seeds, Seed Grain and Bird Seeds, Flower Roots, etc.

Berber has at last been evacuated, the troops of the town having joined the rebels.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred upon General Horace Capron, of Washington, the second order of the Rising Sun, as a mark of his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the latter to Japan, especially in the development of the resources of the Island of Yeso, the most northerly of the Japanese group.

☞ If you have fruit or vegetables in your cellar, keep close watch of them and remove all that are decayed. Too great care cannot be taken to keep the cellar clean and the air pure. Keep the cellar light and well ventilated by some method. This is all the more necessary if your sleeping-rooms are on the ground floor.

☞ It is expected that the lambing season of 1884 will increase the number of sheep in Texas by at least 3,000,000 head.

☞ In the submerged district a Cincinnati Enquirer reporter saw a man with a grappling hook fishing in the water. 'What are you looking for, old man?' said the scribe. 'I'm trying to find my house; I left it here two or three days ago.'

— In general trade the prices for staples are low, and there is no prospect of a revival in the near future. Farmers throughout the West and Northwest are well on with planting, and reports as to progress of the winter plant and spring seeding are favorable.

THE SEASON FOR HOUSE CLEANING is nigh at hand, for which purpose there is nothing so effectual and convenient as James Pyle's Pearline.

— The struggle between the two political parties in England appears to be for securing the support of the English farmers. The time draws near for the franchise bill to be considered by the House of Lords.

☞ Vegetine will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, cleansing and purifying the blood of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural manner, expels all impurities without weakening the body.

— "Forty immortals" of the male sex having been voted for, to stock a proposed American Academy, it is now requested that forty immortals of the sweeter sex, be trotted out.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try Brown's Bronchial Troches. *Sold only in boxes.*

☞ There is a resurrection of nature's latent vigor every spring. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the channels of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.

— Campanini was a blacksmith; Capoul was a shoemaker; Brignoli was an organ grinder; and Salvi a maker of tallow candles on Staten Island. The new Spanish tenor, who has taken Paris by storm, is the son of a blacksmith, and first rehearsed the anvil chorus at his fathers' forge.

— Prince Bismarck is preparing a radical review of the constitution of the empire. He proposes to amend the election law, and to create a permanent military budget. He will impose upon the Deputies of the Reichstag an oath of fidelity to the constitution, the object being to exclude Socialists from membership. If the Reichstag rejects these changes, the German princes will be convoked, in accordance with the terms of the present constitution, to frame a new constitution embodying Bismarck's ideas.

☞ Diamond Dyes will Color Anything any color, and never fail. The easiest and best way to economize. 10c at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors and book of directions for 2-cent stamp.

— It now appears that the reports of massacres near Shendy have been exaggerated.

☞ A startling fact. Heart Disease is only inferior in fatality to consumption, do not suffer from it but use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. It has cured thousands, why not you? $1 at druggists. apr26-2t

Answer This.

Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys, that Hop Bitters will not cure?

My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from her severe attacks of paralysis and headache. Ed. *Oswego Sun.*

My little sickly, puny baby, was changed into a great bouncing boy and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time.
A Young Mother.

No use to worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible.

I have severe attacks of gravel and Kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters. They cured me in a short time. T. R. Atty.

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters if taken in time.

Ludington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1879. I have sold Hop Bitters for four years, and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints and all diseases incident to this malarial climate. H. T. Alexander.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875. Sirs—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder, it has done for me what four doctors failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to me.
W. L. Carter.

Gents—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid for over two months, and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. Stoetzel, 638 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill. my3-4t

— The English chancellor of the Exchequer is disposed to coin half sovereigns containing 10 per cent less gold than the present coins; and the Dutch legislature has demonetised 25 million florins of the silver now circulating in Holland. Both movements are a surprise to the foreign public.

$2,500 VERUS $1.50.

"I spent $2,500 with other doctors," writes Mr. J. W. Thornton, of Claiborn, Miss., "*Samaritan Nervine* however alone cured my son of fits." This is on a par with hundreds of others, speedy but thorough.

— The more numerous branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has passed a resolution directing that inquiries shall be made, in taking the next decennial State census, in order to determine the acreage of the woodland in the State over thirty years' growth, the average age at which forests are cut off, and such other facts as will supply desired information respecting the cultivation, protection and depletion of the forests of the State.

☞ The man who knows nothing of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham and her sovereign remedy for women is wanted for a juryman. The fact clearly proves that he does not read the papers. —*N. H. Register.*

— A daughter of Gen. N. P. Banks will, it is said, soon appear upon the stage in Waltham.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

It is worth more than riches, for without it riches cannot be enjoyed. How many people are without health who might regain it by using Kidney-Wort. It acts upon the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys, cleansing and stimulating them to healthy action. It cures all disorders of these important organs, purifies the blood and promotes the general health. Sold by all druggists. See advertisement.

— Prince Kung, who has just committed suicide, was the famous prime minister of China.

☞ "I have taken one bottle of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator for Heart Disease and find it all I could desire.—A. A. Holbrook, Worcester Mass." apr26-2t

— The London correspondent of a Boston daily says—"It seems strange to say so, but I really think Mr. Gladstone is all the better after his illness. I have not heard him speak for a long time with such power and passion as this week. He looks better, too, for his enforced retirement and rest."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* sep1 19teow.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, April 13th, by Rev. Wm. G. Babcock, George L. Day of Woburn to Annie L. Woodman of Boston.

In this city, April 24th, by Rev. P. W. Sprague, Charles B. Brewster of Plymouth to Emma T. Hertel of this city.

In Scituate, Mass., April 24th, by Rev. Nathaniel Seaver, Jr., Mr. Clinton F. Davis of Boston to Miss Dora B. Blatchford of Scituate.

In Beachmont, April 21st, by Rev. G. J. Prescott, Charles J. Adams of Boston to Emma E. Coles of Beachmont.

In Newbury, April 23d, by Rev. O. W. Folsom, Fred E. Page of Newburyport to Miss Susie H. Stickney.

In Dorchester, April 23d, by Rev. L. W. Saltonstall, Mr. George H. L. Sharp to Miss Madeline E. Jasper.

In Bunker Hill District, April 14th, by Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Mr. F. W. Turner to Miss A. S. Nichols.

In Salem, April 27th, by Rev. E. C. Bolles, D. D., Mr. Hanford P. Story to Miss Annie C. Burnham, both of Essex.

In Beverly, April 23d, by Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. Philip Hennessy to Miss Harriet Jane Warner.

In Beverly, April 24th, by Rev. Mr. Thacher, father of the groom, assisted by Rev. Mr. Morgan, Mr. S. Tracy Thacher, Jr., to Miss Alice C. Wilson of North Beverly.

In Marblehead, April 16th, by Rev. Mr. Metcalf, Mr. George Fuller to Miss Annie Keenan.

In Marblehead, April 22d, by Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. Ezekiel B. Peach to Miss Mary E. Gillis.

In Wenham, April 24th, by Rev. Mr. Gorham, Mr. Charles E. Whipple to Miss Carrie I. Foster, both of Beverly.

In Ipswich, April 19th, by Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Henry S. Scotton to Miss Lizzie F. Measures.

In Boxford, April 20th, by Rev. Mr. Coggin, Mr. Henry M. Spofford to Mrs. Eliza E. Bodwell, both of Boxford.

DEATHS.

In this city, April 28th, John Collamore, 81 years 8 months.

In this city, April 21st, Miss Mary Avory Kendall, formerly of Holden, Mass., 60 years.

In this city, April 26th, Sarah A., wife of Edward H. Smith.

In this city, April 25th, Mrs. Sarah Crombie, widow of the late Benjamin Crombie, 88 years 9 months.

In this city, April 23d, George D. McPherson, 71 years 11 months 18 days.

In Arlington, April 27th, Mrs. H. L. Bassett, wife of Rev. Isaac A. Bassett, 61 years 8 months.

In Brighton, April 25th, John G. Campbell, 55 years 4 months 2 days.

In South Boston, April 26th, Robert B. Lincoln, 72 years 10 months.

In North Brookfield, April 25th, Walter H. Howe, 67 years.

In Canton, April 25th, Horace Robinson, 79 years 5 months 25 days.

In Norwood, April 25th, Marshman W. Sanborn, 43 years 2 months.

In Bridgewater, April 26th, Dr. John D. Smith, U. S. Navy, 72 years.

In Leominster, Mass., April 25th, E. Bird, 82 years 6 days.

In Cambridge, April 27th, Sarah Carter Brooks, wife of the late William H. Brooks, 84 years.

In Cambridge, April 26th, Charles C. Clapp, 7 years.

In New York city, April 25th, Benjamin W. Merriam, 80 years, a native of Mason, N. H.

In Ipswich, April 24th, Miss Hannah T. Wade, 74 years.

In Malden, April 29th, William H. Wethrell, 31 years.

In Gloucester, April 24th, Capt. Charles M. Curtis, 62 years 6 months.

In Newburyport, April 25th, at the Old Ladies' Home, Miss Cassandra Paddock, 70 years.

In Newbury, April 26th, Nathaniel Moody, 79 yrs.

In Georgetown, April 23d, William Harrison Harriman, 69 years 6 months 23 days.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKETS.

BOSTON FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—The flour market is firm, but the recent sharp advance in prices, caused by the higher cost of wheat, makes trade rule quiet. Fine at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl; superfine at $2 57@3 00 ₩ bbl; common extras at $3 25@3 75 ₩ bbl; medium extras $3 75@4 00 ₩ bbl; choice extras at $4 25@4 75; Minnesota bakers' at $4 75@5 50; New York roller at $5 50@5 75; Michigan at $5 15@5 25; Michigan roller at $5 30@5 50; Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois and St. Louis patents at $6 00@6 50; Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois and St. Louis straights at $5 50@6 00 ₩ bbl; fancy at $6 15@6 25; Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois and St. Louis clears at $5 25@5 50; Minnesota spring patents at $6 25@6 75; fancy at $7 00; Wisconsin spring patents at $6 25@6 50; winter patents at $6 00@6 50; fancy at $6 00@6 75. Corn meal steady at $2 60 ₩ bbl, and $1 16@1 18 ₩ bag. Rye flour at $3 75@4 00 ₩ bbl in a small way. Oatmeal at $4 75@5 00 ₩ bbl for ground, and $5 50@6 00 for cut.

Corn.—Is dull, and the movement is light. New high mixed at 68@70c ₩ bush; steamer yellow at 64½@65c; steamer mixed at 62@64c ₩ bush; good no-grade at 58@62c, as to quality and color.

Oats.—Are dull, but prices are steady. No. 1 white and barley at 46½@48c ₩ bush; fancy at 48@49c ₩ bush; No. 2 white at 44½@44½c ₩ bush; No. 3 white nominal at 43@43½c; mixed at 41@43c ₩ bush, as to quality.

Mill-feed.—Bran nominal at $16 50@17 00 ₩ ton in bulk for spring, with winter wheat at $18@19 00; feed and middlings in bulk at $18 50@21 00 ₩ ton; fancy higher. Cotton-seed meal at $30 00 ₩ ton for prime new on spot, and $27 50@27 75 to arrive.

Barley.—No. 1 bright Canada at 90@93c; No. 1 six-rowed Canada at 85@88c; No. 2 do at 81@83c; No. 3 do at 78c; six-rowed State at 76@78c; two rowed State at 75@80c.

Rye.—Nominal at 78@80c ₩ bush.

The above quotations, except for rye, are receivers' prices for car lots.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.
nov'-48t

Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN.

Reported expressly for the Mass. Ploughman.

For the Week Ending May 3.

Amount of Stock at market:—

	Beeves.	Sheep.	Shoats	Fat Hogs.	Veal
This week	2341	5,933	291	12,884	1427
Last week	3675	6,695	283	12,403	1643
One yr ago	3110	7,011	215	12,117	2252

Horses....... 363

Prices.

Beef—per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, $8 00@8 50; first quality, $7 00@7 75; second quality, $6 00@6 75; third quality, $5 00@5 75; a few choice single pairs, $ @ ; some of the poorest, bulls, &c., $4 00@4 75.

Working Oxen.—$100@225@ ; @ handy steers, $75@125 or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, $20@35; extra, $40@48; farrow and dry, $18@31. Fancy Cows, $50@75.

Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers—yearlings, $12 00@20 00; two-year olds, $14@30; three-year old, $24@42.

Sheared sheep—Per lb, live, 2½@5 cts; extra 5½@6½c. Sheep and Lambs ₩ head, in lots, $2 50@6 50 Spring Lambs $5 00@8 00 ₩ head. Yearlings 5@7½c. @ Lambs @ c ₩ lb.

Fat Hogs.—Per lb 6½@ cts, live weight; Shotes, wholesale, @c; retail, 5@9c N Y Pigs, @ Northern Dressed Hogs, 7½@7½c. Suckling pigs, @ $

Veal Calves.—2½@6½c. ₩ lb.

A few selected Brighton Hides, @c.

Hides—Brighton, 7½@8c ₩ lb; country lots heavy, 7@7½c; light, @ 6½c.

Stags and Bull Hides, @c; heavy, @c.

Calf Skins.—11@12c. Small hides, c.

Tallow.—Brighton, 6@6½c lb; country lots, 4@5

Pelts—75c@$1 30 each; Country lots, 75c@$1 30 dairy skins, 25@50c.

Shearlings, @ c each; Lamb Skins, c@$ each.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Maine	131		New York.		
N. Hampshire	93	791	R I &		
Vermont	133	1417	Western.	1489	3,240
Massachusetts	119	485	Canada	376	
Liverpool					
Total				2341	5,933
Left over.					

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROAD.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Fitchburg.	707	1945	Eastern	141	
Lowell	87	748	Old Colony		
Boston-Alb.	1350	3,240	Conf't&Boats	56	
N Y & N E			Boston &Prov		
Total				2341	5,933

Drovers & Droves.	Cattle	Sheep.
Maine.		
Libby & Son	32	
G Wells	25	
J H Fogg	11	
F H Coolidge & Son	20	
S H Wardwell	21	
Libby-Merrill	20	
New Hampshire.		
J O Sanborn	33	35
O F Bothell	2	
Dow-Moulton	4	2
M Pike	1	225
E F Adden	6	
N E Winn	10	
Wood-Breck	12	
I B Sargent-Co	6	
Aldrich & Johnson	19	200
E Hooper		163
G D Hooper		166
Vermont.		
Taylor-Harpin		120
H Ingerson	6	
C H Kidder	2	80
G H Sprigg	2	
J B Remick	2	
J Carroll	5	
Blanchard & Flint	2	87
W G Townsend	13	11
W Ricker	4	
M G Flanders	6	42

Cattle and Sheep	Cattle.	Sheep
R L Lovell	17	
H J Miller	1	
H H Thomas	10	
Sargent Turner	3	240
F S Kimball	1	1
H N Jenne		225
R E French & Son	1	500
A J Piper	10	9
Martin-Squier	15	
A Williamson	14	12
B S Hastings	8	3
A W Ball	11	77
Massachusetts.		
J S Henry	44	306
W H Bardwell	12	97
A A Smith	7	100
Scattering	50	
H M Taft	6	
Western States.		
Hathaway & Jackson	139	
A N Monroe	1211	
Hollis & Co		3,040
J F Stetson-Son	51	
E H Eames	36	
E Farrell	52	
E A Hollis		300
Canada.		
N Kennedy	016	
Rogers & McClellan	90	

OWNERS OF VEALS.

Maine.—Libby & Son, 60; J. H. Fogg, 2; F. H Coolidge & Son, 25; Libby & Merrill, 20.

New Hampshire.—J. O. Sanborn, 50; O. F. Botheh, 20; Dow & Moulton, 72; M. Pike, 14; E. F. Adden, 65; N. E. Winn, 4; Breck & Wood, 50; I. B. Sargent & Co., 6; Aldrich & Johnson, 21.

Vermont.—Taylor & Harpin, 14; H. Ingerson, 109; G. H. Sprigg, 65; W. G. Townsend, 14; W. Ricker, 14; M. G. Flanders, 84; H. J. Miller, 13; Sargent & Turner, 30; F. S. Kimball, 206; H. N. Jenne, 36; R. E. French & Son, 21; A. J. Piper, 116; Martin& Spuier, 144; A. Williamson, 137; B. S. Hastings, 21.

Massachusetts.—J. S. Henry, 45.

WATERTOWN MARKET.

Union Market, Tuesday, April 29, 1884.

The general quality of the Northern and Eastern cattle was not especially fine; one butcher in quest of one or two pairs of nice cattle could not be supplied. There were some of his stamp, but the owners did not want to break a yard, as the few good oxen in a lot help to sell the others. We call to mind a lot of 25 head, where a few head weighed to dress nearly 1500 lbs each; while taken as a whole, would only average 1100 lbs. Country butchers complained of young steers being poor in quality; but what cattle were offered for beef were generally disposed of before noon. Prices are not any higher, and we cannot fairly drop the rates on any grade in the market.

HOW CATTLE WERE SOLD AT UNION MARKET.

Sales of 25 steers, averaging 1165 lbs, at 6½c; 6 do, averaging 1197 lbs, at $6 10 live; 40 do, averaging 1283 lbs, at 6½c; 9 do, averaging 1353 lbs, at 7½c; 10 do, averaging 1136 lbs, at $6 30; 19 do, averaging 1440 lbs, at 7¼c by Hathaway & Jackson.

A nice lot of 17 3-year old steers changed hands several times on the way to market, were finally sold at 6¾c live; they averaged 1300 lbs, and had been mealed 7 months by F. Wood.

Sales of 6 oxen to dress from 1100 to 1300 lbs, at 9½c dressed weight; 2 do dressed 1000 lbs, at 8½c dressed weight by J. O. Sanborn.

Sales of 3 3-year-old steers, averaging live 1050 lbs, at 5½c by Sargent & Turner.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ₩ CWT ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	$6.87½@7.12½	Light to fair	$6.00 @6.25
Good to prime	6.50 @6.75	Slim	4.50 @5.25
A few lots of premium steers cost			7.25 @7.50

Brighton Market, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 29 and 30, 1884.

The selling of cattle at Brighton is confined to a few dealers, as is not the case at Watertown. The stock trains on Tuesday were early at market. There were arrivals of cattle Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. Some very good steers changed hands at 6½@7c per lb in good flesh and easily sold at quotations; butchers were not buying scarcely any cattle at over 7c, but largely at 6½@6¾c per lb, and the kind they like to handle. The old cattle yards at Brighton that have been in existence, for all we know to the contrary, since the revolutionary war, are to close their existence as they had become very nearly a nuisance to the community, but there are ample accommodations at the new yards at Watertown on Wednesday. The North road dealers intend to remain at Watertown to sell their cows on Wednesday.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

Sales of 12 steers av. 1240 lbs at $6.70; 4 do. av. 1100 lbs at 6½c; 14 do. av. 1050 lbs at $6.20; 5 do. av. 1100 lbs at $6.40, by E. H. Eames.

Sales of 10 steers av. 1000 lbs at $6.10; 10 do av. 1100 lbs at 6½c; 4 do. av. 1100 lbs at 6½c; 8 do. av. 1100 lbs at 6½c, by E. Farrell.

Sales of 8 steers av. 1340 lbs at 6¾; 8 do. av. 1050 lbs at $6.40; 11 do. av. 1103 lbs at 6½c; 10 do. av. 1190 lbs at 6½c, by J. F. Stetson.

Late arrivals and sales of cattle at Brighton on Wednesday.

Over the Boston & Albany were 10 cars of cattle for A. N. Monroe; 6 cars sheep by Hollis & Co. The trade for milch cows was fair for those of good grade.

Sales of 25 steers average 1311 lbs at $6.60; 15 do. av. 1307 lbs at $6.70; 15 do. av. 1341 lbs at $7.00; 20 do. av. 1173 lbs at $6.35; 15 do. av. 1135 lbs at $6.05; 20 do. av. 1070 lbs at $6.15, by A. N. Monroe.

Sales of milch cows from $20@$60, by Libby & Son.

Sales of 2 Farrow cows at $45 the pair, by J. H. Fogg.

Sales of 1 new milch cow at $50, but the range of sales in this yard were $35@$55, by J. S. Henry.

Sales of 4 new milch cows $73, $62, $55 and $63, by J. B. Remick.

Sales of 6 milch cows from $35@$52, by Coolidge & Son.

Sales of new milch cows from $35@$55, by A. Williamson and Breck & Wood.

2 Farrow cows sold at $58 the pair; 1 nice 3 year old heifer $40.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

Less than 3000 head of Northern at market. Sheared flocks are now becoming more numerous, and rate some 2c lower than the same grade with wool on. Spring lambs offered, but sent to be slaughtered on commission, valued at $5 00@6 00 ₩ head. The market holds up fairly at last week's figures; ask a dealer and he will say, "oh, the market is lower, and anybody can see that." Ask a buyer and it is often the case, "well, I am paying good strong last week's prices." The reporter is between two fires, and the situation is not likely to improve. For sales we give a lot of 72 sheared bucks, weighing 4700 lbs, at 3c; a lot of sheared yearlings that averaged 60 lbs, at 5c by Taylor & Harpin.

Sales of 11 sheep, weighing 960 lbs, at 5½c by W. G. Townsend.

Sales of 105 sheared sheep, averaging 75 lbs, at 4c; 145 wool sheep, averaging 73 lbs, at 5½c by Sargent & Turner.

A fancy lot of yearlings, 78 head, averaging 88 lbs, at 8c by A. W. Ball.

MAINE CATTLE AND WORKING OXEN.

Only twelve car-loads of live cattle over the Eastern railroad arrived at market; 131 cattle and 107 calves. The best lot noticed was a sale of 25 oxen, mostly at 9c dressed weight, average to dress 1100 lbs. In the yard were a few head of rich quality, that would dress nearly 1500 lbs each. These cattle were handled by a drover that has marketed some very fine stock the past year and well known, G. Wells.

Sales of 1 pair of working oxen, girthing 7 ft 2 in, weighing 3300 lbs, at $160; 1 pair girthing 6 ft. 8 in. weighing 2650 lbs, at $150 by S. H Wardwell.

Sales of 1 pair working oxen, girthing 7 ft. 6 in. weighing 3500 lbs, at $215 by Libby & Merrill.

NEW MILCH COW

Milkers are rather plenty and in moderate demand. On Tuesday many were bought up by speculators to sell on Wednesday.

Sales of 5 new milch cows from $45@55 ₩ head by Libby & Merrill.

Sales of 1 milch cow at $40 by H. J. Miller.

Sales of 2 new milch cows for $97 50 by Flanders.

Sales of 2 springers at $40@50 by I. B. Sargent.

VEAL CALVES.

Full 1400 head have arrived during the week. The market is again easier by ½c, and rather a slow trade. Veal offered range in weight 100 to 150 lbs each.

Sales of a mixed lot weighed 125 lbs each for $125 before they were sold; the dealer had an offer of 5½c.

Sales of 16 veals at 5½@5¾c by Aldrich & Johnson.

Sales of 28 veals, averaging 130 lbs, at 5½c by Sargent & Turner.

Sales of 13 veals, weighing 1650 lbs, at 6c by H. J. Miller.

Sales of 27 calves, averaging 90 lbs, at 5½c by Libby & Merrill.

Sales of 3 veals, weighing 100 lbs, at $14 by R. E. French.

POULTRY.

Receipts still light, with sales of turkeys at 12½c, and hens at 15c ₩ lb.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.

291 store pigs were at market. The demand was moderate for all grades and sizes. Fat hogs have declined from ¼@½c ₩ lb.

Theological Library.—The 22d annual meeting of the General Theological Library was held at its building No. 9 Somerset street, April 21st. Hon. William Claflin, the president, occupied the chair, and the annual reports showed that the income for the year had been $3003,86; expenses, $2,902,62, leaving a balance of $101,24. There is due on the building No. 9 Somerset street, together with the expenses of removal, etc., $7454, while the property of the association is valued at $62,086,36. During the past year 314 volumes were added to the library, and seven corporate and two honorary members joined, while the increase in the use of the library was some 25 per cent. over last year. The cost of the house occupied by the association, which is nearly opposite the old Baptist Church property, was $26,860,12, and the receipts from donations, subscriptions and other sources (some to be collected) were $27,650,09. The following trustees were elected for three years: Samuel R. Payson, Rev. Henry Burroughs, D D., George W. W. Dove, Lansing Millis and William O. Grover.

The United States Land and Cattle Company of Arizona proposes to acquire 3,000,000 acres of land from the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and to stock the same with horned cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs, and to market, work, let, lease, or otherwise dispose of the agricultural and other lands of the company. The capital stock is $3,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares of $100 each.

A destructive cyclone made a passage, on Sunday last, through Montgomery and Greene counties, in Ohio, devastating a wide tract of territory and destroying several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property.

Italy has consented to join the conference of the powers for considering the Egyptian question on the general terms of England's invitation. It is expected that some of the other powers will exact conditions before yielding their assent.

— The album of the Bank of England, in which specimens of counterfeits are preserved, has three notes which passed through the Chicago fire.

— The amount of Peruvian indebtedness guaranteed by the nitrate and guano deposits aggregates 300 million dollars.

— No less than twenty thousand men have been thrown out of employment in England in consequence of the depression in the ship building trades.

— Good Friday in Paris has of late been observed as a fete by free thinkers, to denote their disdain of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church.

— The Gatling Gun Company at Hartford has now twenty guns nearly finished, ten of them for the Chinese, and the other ten supposed to be for the Egyptians.

Domestic Markets.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.

Beans.—Choice large hand-picked pea at $2 45@2 50 ₩ bush; choice New York small hand picked do at $2 60@2 65; common to good at $2 40@2 50; choice small hand-picked pea Vermont at $2 80@2 90 choice screened do at $2 40@2 60; hand-picked medium at $2 45@2 50 ₩ bbl, and choice screened do at $2 35@2 40; common do at $2 00@2 25; German medium beans at $2 20@2 30; do peas at $2 40@2 50; choice improved yellow eyes at $3 25@3 30; old-fashioned yellow eyes at $3 20@3 25. Canada peas at 80@90c for common roasting, and $1 05@1 10 for choice. Split peas at $6 00@6 25 ₩ bbl; green peas at $1 30@1 40 ₩ bush for choice Western, and $1 10@1 20 for Northern.

Fruit.—No. 1 Baldwins at $4 25@4 75 ₩ bbl; Western at $3 50@4 00 ₩ bbl; russets at $4 25@4 75. Evaporated apples at 10@13½c ₩ lb, and Northern and Eastern quartered and sliced at 8@10c ₩ lb. Valencia oranges at $6 00@7 25; extra large at $8 00@10 00; Messina oranges at $3 00@4 00; fancy higher; do lemons at $2 25@3 25; Palermo lemons at $1 50@3 00 ₩ box; Palermo oranges at $2 00@4 00; Aspinwall bananas at $2 50@3 00; Jamaica at $1 50@2 25; Baracoa at $1 50@2 00.

Hay.—Choice rye straw is in light supply, and firm. Choice prime hay at $16 00@16 50 ₩ ton; fancy at $17 00; medium to good at $15 00@15 50; choice Eastern fine at $13 00@14 00; poor at $12 00@13 00, damaged at $6 00@10 00, with Eastern swale at $9 00; rye straw, choice at $15 00@16 00, with oat straw at $10 00 ₩ ton.

Potatoes.—Are quiet, but receipts are running light. Eastern rose at 40c ₩ bush; Houlton rose at 43c; Aroostook rose at 40c; New York rose at 35@40c; Vermont do at 40@43c; Peerless at 45c; Burbank seedling at 35@40c ₩ bush; Prolifics at 38@40c; white Brooks at 30c; Islands at 35@40c ₩ bbl.

Seeds.—Clover, Northern at 11@11½c; Western at 10@10½c ₩ lb; Timothy, good to prime at $1 55@1 65; choice at $1 75; red-top Western at $2 10; New Jersey at $2 25.

Truck.—Beets at 50@60c ₩ bush; spinach Norfolk at $3 00@3 50 ₩ bbl; kale at $1 00@1 25 ₩ bbl; turnips at 75@$1 00; native onions at $2 00@2 50 ₩ bbl; Bermuda onions at $1 25; cabbages at $2 50@4 00 ₩ bbl; Hubbard squash $40@50 ₩ ton; marrow squash at $30 ₩ ton; lettuce at 60@80c ₩ doz; carrots at 50@65c ₩ bush; parsnips at $1 00 @1 50 ₩ bush.

Poultry.—Choice large young Northern turkeys at 18@20c; fancy higher; common to good at 14@16c; Western choice 16@18c; common to good at 14@16c; Philadelphia pigeons at $2 00@2 25 ₩ doz; fresh-killed native chickens at 28@30c ₩ lb; Northern chickens at 18@20c ₩ lb; choice Western do at 10@13c ₩ lb; common to good do at 10@12c ₩ lb; Western fowls at 11@14c; fresh-killed at 16@18c; ducks at 14@17c ₩ lb; Mallard ducks at 40@50c ₩ pair; canvass back ducks at $2 50@2 75 ₩ pair; geese, large Northern at 14@16c; do Western at 10@13c. Philadelphia squabs at $2 75@3 25 ₩ doz; quail at $2 00@2 25 ₩ doz.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

Pork and Lard.—There is rather more trade in pork and pork products, but many inquiries are at prices that cannot be accepted by packers. Long cuts at $18 50@19 00 ₩ bbl; short cuts at $19 00@19 50 ₩ bbl; backs at $19 50 00@20 00; light backs at $18 50@19 00; leans ends at $18 50@19 00; prime mess, new at $18 50@19 00; extra prime at $17 00; mess new at $18 50; old at $17 50; pork tongues at $19 00@19 50. Lard at 9¾@9¾c ₩ lb in tierces; 9¾@9¾c in 10-lb pails; 9¾@10c in 5-lb pails, and 10@10½c in 3-lb pails. Hams—13½@14c ₩ lb, according to size and cure and small at 14@14½c; smoked shoulders at 10½c, and smoked ribs at 10½c ₩ lb; rib breakfast bacon at 13@13½c; boneless breakfast bacon at 14@14½c; pressed hams at 13½c. Dressed hogs, city at 8½@8¾c ₩ lb; country at 8c; live hogs at 6@7c ₩ lb.

Beef.—Extra plate beef at $15 00@15 50 ₩ bbl; plate at $14 00@14 50 ₩ bbl; extra family at $15 00@15 50; extra mess at $12 50@13 00; mess at $11 00@12 00 ₩ bbl; beef hams at $27 50; beef tongues, in bbls, $23 00@24 00, and in half bbls at $11 50@12 00. Fresh beef.—Beef is firm. Fair steers at 9@9½c ₩ lb; choice at 10@10½c ₩ lb; good heavy hinds at 12@13c; second quality at 8½@12c; good heavy fores at 7½@7¾c ₩ lb; second quality at 6@7c; rattles at 5@6c; ribs at 8½@9c; rumps at 13@15½c; rounds at 7½@9c; rump loins at 15½@17½c; loins at 16@20c; light at 14@17c ₩ lb. Other fresh meats.—In fresh meats there was a fair trade. Veal is lower. Mutton is unchanged. Choice lambs at 11@12c ₩ lb; common to good at 9@10c ₩ lb; choice heavy Brighton mutton at 10@10½c ₩ lb; light at 6@9c ₩ lb; Eastern veal choice at 9@11c; common to good at 6@8c; Worcester at 10@11c ₩ lb.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.

Northern creamery new at 30@31c; fine new New York dairy at 25@27c; do Vermont at 26@28c; fall do at 20@23c; fair to good at 18@20c; choice Western fresh-made creamery, new at 27@28c; fair to good new at 25@26c; old do at 20c; Western dairy, new made at 22@24c; old do at 16@18c; ladle-packed at 10@15c; do new at 18@20c; fancy or imitation creamery at 22@23c; fair to good old at 10@12c; do new at 15@18c; common to poor ta 10@12c ₩ lb.

BOSTON CHEESE MARKET.

Good to choice Northern old at 14½@15c; new at 14@15c; lower grades according to quality.

BOSTON EGG MARKET.

Fresh Eastern at 17c; Southern at 15@16c; Northern at 16½@17c; New York and Vermont at 16½@17c; Western at 16c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at 16½c ₩ doz.

Right to the point

The Rev. J. E. Searles, of New York, is one of the most widely-known and highly esteemed of Methodist ministers.

Mr. Searles says: "I am impressed that it is a duty I owe to those afflicted with Rheumatism or Neuralgia, to say that a remedy has been discovered that is indeed a marvelous success. My son was greatly afflicted with Rheumatism, and suffered so severely that, at times, he was obliged to have morphine injected into his arm to get relief. While in this condition he discovered a remedy which effected immediate relief, and a permanent cure. He has since furnished it to many others with the same result. I have also furnished it to a number of persons suffering with Rheumatism, and the result has been immediate relief, and a permanent cure. Among others, I gave it to Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, pastor of the George St. M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn., who was suffering greatly with this terrible disease. I will give you his own words as written to my son, wishing him to publish the fact for the benefit of others suffering with the same disease."

What Mr. Corbit Says:

"New Haven, July 24, 188[illegible]

"Mr. Searles: Dear Sir:—I wish to say for the benefit of all who are suffering with Inflammatory Rheumatism, that your medicine is infallible. I suffered for two months the most excruciating torture; lost 35 pounds of flesh, and was not out of my house for a month; I heard of your remedy, and was almost instantly relieved by it. If there is a specific for cases of any kind, yours most certainly is for Inflammatory Rheumatism in its severest form.

"Yours most respectfully, Wm. P. Corbit,
"Pastor George St. M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn."

Such is Athlophoros—a thorough and efficient cure for the worst cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

If you cannot get Athlophoros of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

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RUPTURE

Relieved and cured by Dr. J. A. Sherman's method. Pamphlet, with endorsements of Physicians, Merchants, Farmers and others who have been cured, mailed for 10 cts. Bound book, with supplementary pamphlet of photographic likenesses of bad cases cured, 10 cts. Office 251 Broadway, New York. apr-tf

Chicago, April 28.—Cattle—Export grades at $6 15@6 70; good to choice shipping steers at $5 80@6 10; common to medium at $5 25@5 75. Hogs—Market 10c lower; rough packing at $5 35@5 80; heavy packing and shipping at $5 80@6 15; light bacon grades at $5 25@5 80; skips at $4 00@5 10. Sheep—Market 10@20c higher; inferior to fair at $4 00@4 50; medium to good at $4 75@5 50; choice to extra at $5 60@6 70.

QUINCY MARKET, BOSTON

Retail Prices.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman, for the week ending May 3.

BEEF, &c.

Sirloin Steak, lb	27@30	Beef Liver	8@10
Rump Steak	23@25	Beef Tongue	12@14
Round Steak	17@18	Corned Beef	[illegible]
Rib Roast	16@20	Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Chucks, &c.	8@11	Beef Tongue, salt	14@15
Tripe	8@15		

Pork, Lard, &c.

Fresh Pork, ₩ lb	13@14	Smoked Should's	11@12
Clear Salt Strips	11@12	Smoked Ribs	11@12
Single Ham	14@15	Sausages	12@15
Corned Shoulders	@10	Pigs' Feet	8@9
Briskets	10@11	Lard, leaf	11@12

Veal and Mutton.

Veal, leg	18@20	Mutton, ₩ lb	14@18
Veal, shoulder	10@12½	Mutton, should's	10@12
Lamb, ₩ lb	11@12	Spg Lamb, ₩ q'r	$2@3
Spring Lamb, per pound			[illegible]
South Down, legs, ₩ lb			[illegible]

Poultry, Game, &c.

Turkeys, lb	20 @ 25	Pigeons, wild, doz.	[illegible]
Chickens	20 @ 25	Philadel. squabs	[illegible]
Fresh Fowls	20 @ 22	Widgeon, pair	[illegible]
Geese	18 @ 20	Teal, ₩ pair	[illegible]
Geese, Green	20 @ 25	Snipe, dozen	[illegible]
Geese, wild	50@	Peep, dozen	[illegible]
Ducks, common ₩ pair	1 50@2 50	Brant, ₩ pair	[illegible]
Ducks, blk, pr	1 00@1 25	Yellowlegs, doz	[illegible]
Quail, ₩ doz.	@	Plover, dozen	[illegible]
Grouse, pr	1 50@1 75	Rabbits, each	[illegible]
Partridges, pr.	@	Venison, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Eng. Pheasants, ₩ pair	@5 00	Woodcock	[illegible]
		Pigs, roasting	[illegible]
Ducks, Canvas Back, pr			[illegible]
Pigeons, stall fed			[illegible]

Butter, Cheese, &c.

BUTTER.		Fair to good do	[illegible]
Creamery	30@33	Farm	[illegible]
Choice dairy	25@30	EGGS.	
Fair to good do	20@25	Cape	[illegible]
Common	12@17	Eastern	[illegible]
CHEESE.		Northern	[illegible]
Prime Factory	@18	Western	[illegible]
New Cheese, ₩ lb			[illegible]

Fruit and Vegetables.

New Apples, pk	60@ 75	Tomatoes, lb.	[illegible]
Table, peck	75@1 00	Do. Berm'da, qt	[illegible]
Baldwins, pk	60@ 75	Tomatoes, can.	[illegible]
Russets	60@ 75	Citrons, each	[illegible]
Dried, ₩ lb	@ 20	VEGETABLES.	
Pears—		Potatoes, pk	[illegible]
Table, doz.	50@ 75	Sweet Pot's, lb	[illegible]
Bartletts, doz.	@	Turnips, peck	[illegible]
Grapes—		Beets, peck.	[illegible]
Concord, lb.	@	Beans—	
Delaware, lb.	@	White, ₩ pk	[illegible]
Catawba, bx.	@	Lima, quart	[illegible]
Blk Hamburg	@6 00	Cabbages, lb	[illegible]
Malaga, lb.	60@ 75	Carrots, pck.	[illegible]
Oranges—		Parsnips, peck	[illegible]
Havana, doz.	@	Onions, per pk.	[illegible]
Florida	50@ 60	Cauliflowers	[illegible]
Jamaica	@ 50	Celery	[illegible]
Messina	@ 25	Lettuce ₩ head	[illegible]
Valencia	25 @ 50	Squashes—	
Lemons, doz.	15 @ 25	Hubbard, lb.	[illegible]
Bananas, doz.	40 @ 50	Marrow, lb.	[illegible]
Peaches, can	20 @ 25	Turban	[illegible]
Whortleberries, ₩ can	25 @	Cucumbers, ea.	[illegible]
Cocoanuts, each.	@ 10	Egg Plants, new	[illegible]
Cranberries, pk	1 50@2 00	Herbs, gr'n, b'h	[illegible]
Chestnuts, qt	@	Pickles—₩ gallon—	
Shellbarks, pk.	@ 75	Cucumbers	[illegible]
Sweet Cider, ₩ gallon	@ 25	Martinoes	[illegible]
Potatoes, Bermuda peck	@1 00	Limes qt	[illegible]
Bermuda Onions, new, pk.	@ 50	Lychesse Nuts, imp, box	[illegible]
		per doz	[illegible]
		Rhubarb, lb	[illegible]
		Artichokes, pk	[illegible]

New Maple Sugar, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, (Mass. hot house) per dozen	[illegible]
" California, dozen	[illegible]
Neufchatel Cheese, dozen	[illegible]
Green Peas, ₩ peck	[illegible]
String Beans, peck	[illegible]
Green Corn, dozen	[illegible]
Blueberries, quart	[illegible]
Raspberries, quart	[illegible]
Cherries, lb	[illegible]
Tomatoes, Natives, peck	[illegible]
Asparagus, per bunch	[illegible]
Olives ₩ gallon	[illegible]
Watermelons, each	[illegible]
Strawberries, per quart	[illegible]
New Squash, each	[illegible]
Pineapples	[illegible]
Peaches, natives, per can	[illegible]
Okra, ₩ can	[illegible]
Dandelions, peck	[illegible]
Spinach, peck	[illegible]
Mushrooms	1 50@2 00
Horse Radish, lb	[illegible]
Garlic	[illegible]
Radishes, bunch	[illegible]
Leeks, per bunch	[illegible]

Wholesale Prices.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET

Beef, &c.

Beef, Mess, ₩ bbl, cash.	12 00 @13 00	Family,	13 00 @14 00
		Tongue	23 00 @24 00

Dressed Beef.

Sides, ₩ lb	9½@10½	Fore Quarters	7 @ 7½
Hind Quarters	11 @13	Rounds	8½@ 9
Rumps and Loins	15 @17	Ribs	9 @ 9½
Rattles	5½@ 6		

Pork, Lard, &c.

Backs, bbl	19 50 @20 00	Ohio Prime	13 50 @14 00
Extra Clear	19 50@20 00	Lard, ₩ lb	9¾@10
Sh't Cut, cl'r	19 00@19 50	Ohio leaf	9¾@10
Long Cuts, clr	18 50@19 00	Hams, Bos'n ₩ lb	13½@ 14
Lean Ends	18 00@18 50	Hogs, whole	8½@ 9
Mess	16 50@17 00		
Ohio mess	[illegible]		

Veal and Mutton.

Calves, ₩ lb	8 @ 12	Lamb, ₩ lb	11 @ [illegible]
Sheep, ₩ lb	9 @ 11	Do. Spring,	[illegible]
South Down, ₩ lb			[illegible]

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
Creamery, prime	26@30	Fine Factory	15 @ 16
do Fair to good	22@26	Fair to good do	13 @ 14
N Y & Vt dairy, prime	18@20	Farm	9@ 12
do do Fair to gd	16@20	EGGS.	
Western dairy	13@16	Eastern	@ 17
" Ladle packed	14@18	Northern	@ 17
Common grades	10@14	Western	@ 16
		Cape	@ 22

Fruit and Vegetables.

FRUIT		Swt Potatoes	4 50@5 00
Apples	5 00@7 00	Onions, bbl	2 50@2 00
Cranberries, bl	@	Beans, white—	
Country	@	Medium, bu.	2 75@3 00
Cape	@	Pea, bush.	3 00@3 25
Lemons, b'x.	2 50@ 3 00	Squashes, cwt—	@3 00
Oranges, case	5 00@ 7 50	Hubbard	
Havana, bbl	@	₩ bbl, new	4 50@ 5 00
Florida, box	5 00@ 7 00	Marrow, bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Messina	2 00@ 2 25	₩ ton	@
VEGETABLES.		Quinces, bbl	@
Potatoes, bbl	1 75@ 2 00	Pickles, bbl—	10 00@15 00
Early Rose	1 75@ 2 00	Cucumber	6 00@
Common	1 50@ 1 75	Limes	6 00@

Olives ₩ gallon	1 50@1 75
Bananas, per bunch	2 50@3 00
Beets, per bushel	30@ 40
Parsnips, ₩ bush	1 50@ 2 00
Cabbages, Drumhead, ₩ bbl	5 00@ 5 50
" Savoy "	[illegible]
Turnips, white French " bbl	2 50@ 2 75
" yellow " bbl	[illegible]
" white flat " bush	1 25@ 1 50
Celery, ₩ dozen	75@1 00
Lettuce, ₩ dozen	[illegible]
Spinach, per bushel	1 00@1 25
Rhubarb ₩ lb	10@ 15
Bermuda Onions per crate	1 25@1 37
Peas per bush	2 50@ 3 00
String Beans per bush	2 00@ 3 00
Dandelions, ₩ bushel	50@ 65

BOSTON SEED MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Barley, bush.	@ 1 25	Hung'n Grass, bush	@ 1 20
Buckwht, ₩ bush	1 25	Millet, bush.	1 25@ 1 50
Clover, White Dutch	25 @ 35	Red Top, sak	2 50 @ 3 00
Clover, Red	11 @ 14	R.I. Bent, bu	2 50 @ 3 00
Flax Seed	2 25 @ 2 50	Winter Rye, ₩ bush	@1 00
Fowl Meadow, ₩ bushel	2 25 @ 2 50	Ky. Blue Grass	2 75 @3 00
Herds Grass, ₩ bush	1 85 @ 2 25	Orch'd Grass, ₩ bush	2 25@2 50
Spring Rye bush		Golden Millet	1 75@2 00
			@1 25

Fish, &c.

Bass, ₩ lb	20 @ 25	Shad	30 @ 50
Blue Fish	@	Pickerel, lb	12½@ 15
Codfish, fresh	@ 8	Perch, doz	@
Haddock—		White Fish	@ 20
Fresh, lb	@ 6	Salmon Trout.	@ 17
Smoked	@ 8	Brook Trout, lb	30 @ 75
Halibut, ₩ lb—		Sword Fish, lb	@ 10
Fresh	17@ 20	Lobsters, lb	@ 15
Smoked	@ 20	Frogs' Legs, dz	@ 40
Fins	@ 12½	Herring, salt dos.	@ 48
Cusk, ₩ lb	@	Herring, smok., ₩ dos.	@
Mackerel, fresh	10@ 17	Tongues and Sounds, ₩ lb	@ 12½
Mackerel, lb, Spanish	@	Scollops, q't	@ 50
Eels, lb	12 @ 15	Oysters, solid, ₩ gallon	1 20@1 50
Smelts	@ 15	Clams, gallon	@ 70
Flounders	@ 8	Quohangs, solid, ₩ quart	@ 40
Salmon ₩ lb—		Tautog	@ 12
Fresh	50 @ 90		
Smoked	@ 25		
Pickled	@ 12		
Soft Shelled Crabs, dozen			[illegible]
Scup, lb			[illegible]
Black Bass, lb			[illegible]
Salmon, frozen, lb			[illegible]

THE BEST

Hair restorative in the world is HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. It cures all diseases of the scalp, and stimulates the hair glands to healthful action. It stops the falling of the hair; prevents its turning gray; cures baldness, and restores youthful color and freshness of appearance to heads already white with age. The following are a few illustrations of what is done by

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER:

☞ MRS. HUNSBERRY, *344 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.*, after a severe attack of Erysipelas in the head, found her hair—already gray—falling off so rapidly that she soon became quite bald. One bottle of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER brought it back as soft, brown and thick as when she was a girl.

☞ MR. KESLING, an old farmer, near *Warsaw, Ind.*, had scarcely any hair left, and what little there was of it had become nearly white. One bottle of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER stopped its falling out, and gave him a thick, luxuriant head of hair, as brown and fresh as he ever had.

☞ MRS. A. T. WALL, *Greenfield, Cheshire, Eng.*, writes: "I have found the greatest benefit from the use of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER, it having restored my hair, which was rapidly falling off, and returned its original color."

☞ DR. EMIL SEIP, *Detroit, Mich.*, certifies that "HALL'S HAIR RENEWER is excellent for hair growing, and gives back the natural color to faded and gray hair."

☞ MRS. S. E. ELLIOTT, *Glenville, W. Va.*, says: "One bottle of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER restored my hair to its natural, youthful color."

No injurious substances enter into the composition of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER, and it is not a dye. Its vegetable ingredients render it in the highest degree beneficial to the scalp as a preventive of disease. Its effects are natural and lasting, and it does not make the hair dry and brashy, like the so-called restoratives compounded with alcohol.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE
WHISKERS

Is, in four respects, superior to all others.
1st—It will produce a rich, **natural** color, brown or black, as desired.
2d—The color so produced is permanent, cannot be washed off, and will not soil anything with which it comes in contact.
3d—It is a single preparation, and more convenient of application than any other hair or whisker dye.
4th—It contains no deleterious ingredients, as do many preparations offered for like use.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all dealers in medicines.

GAIN
Health and Happiness.
How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c. after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor*, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."
Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

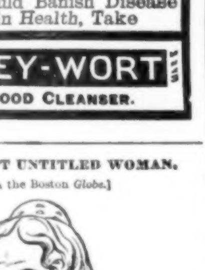
Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."
Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

ap12

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.
[From the Boston *Globe*.]



Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (3) Mrs. A. M. D.

ug12-y

SAMARITAN
NEVER FAILS.
NERVINE
THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR.

A SPECIFIC FOR
EPILEPSY, SPASMS,
CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS,
ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCHOHOLISM,
OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS,
SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL,
UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE,
RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS,
NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES,
BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS,
KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.

☞ $1.50 per bottle at druggists. ☜
The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Proprietors.
St. Joseph, Mo. (1)
[Correspondence freely answered by Physicians.
C. N. CRITTENTON, Agent, New York.

INCUBATORS.

Bates' Improved Incubators are pronounced by all the most perfect hatching-machines made; capacity, **100** to **1000** eggs; **6** sizes, prices, **$18** to **$100.** Every Poultry Raiser should have one. **Brooders** constantly on hand; prices, **$12** to **$30.** Send stamp for descriptive circulars and testimonials. Address,
☞ JOSEPH I. BATES & CO., Weymouth, Mass.
p26-13t

READ AND RUN.

— Mme. Nilsson has been engaged by Theodore Thomas for twenty-three concerts this spring, beginning in this city on Tuesday next. She receives $28,000 for the same.

— A league to prevent the cutting of rates by the wholesale and retail dealers has been formed by the large patent medicine manufacturers.

— Bartholdi's statue of Liberty is to be shipped to the United States this month; yet no pedestal has been secured for it yet.

— England merely throws out the suggestion to Egypt that it should raise a matter of eight thousand pounds, or forty million dollars, to help along the British expedition for the rescue of Gen. Gordon.

— Gen. Gordon is expected to summer at Khartoun.

— The New York butchers protest against the introduction of Chicago beef into that city, and threaten to boycot it.

— The Legislature visited the Hoosac Tunnel on Friday of last week. The Tunnel is now called the elephant of Massachusetts.

— The increase of manufacturing establishments at the South still proceeds with unabated activity.

— Missouri and Southwestern Kansas now produce about 75 per cent. of all the lead ore smelted in the United States, and can furnish sixty thousand tons of zinc ore per annum.

— The anthracite coal companies of Pennsylvania have agreed upon a plan for restriction which will run through the year.

— No fresh beef or sheep were exported from Boston last week. The shipments consisted of live beef cattle, and were all for Glasgow. The total was 1461 head.

— Spring is reported to be phenomenally early in parts of Germany this year.

— The company which is to build a railroad from North Conway to the summit of Mt. Kearsarge was organized on the 1st inst.

— The Boston Police Commissioners have issued so far about 2000 liquor licenses. There were 2800 granted last year.

— Irving appeared 181 times during his recent visit to this country, the receipts amounting to $407,000, or at the rate of $15,000 a week.

— It is stated that at the proposed conference of the powers concerning Egypt, the whole Egyptian question will be opened, and not the financial situation only.

— Congress is asked to appoint a special committee for the investigation of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio.

— The citizens, including the women, of Quincy, Mass., have formed a Village Improvement Society, one of the first objects of which is the beautifying of the town by setting out trees along the highways. Much enthusiasm was manifested at the meeting.

— Ninety three cases of contagious diseases were reported to the Boston Board of Health last week, against eighty cases the week before.

— It is said that a majority of the officers in the German army wear corsets.

— Alligator leather is in such demand that about four hundred thousand of these creatures were slaughtered last year. The skins bring from twenty-five to fifty cents apiece.

— An estate on Wall street, New York, has just brought at sale $250 a square foot, the building being considered as thrown in.

— The surface roads in New York continue to pay as well as the elevated roads, both stockholders and the public being apparently as eager as ever.

— The chief event of late in the British Parliament has been the opening of the government budget and the debate on it.

— A conclave of the Freemasons has been discussing the recent encyclical of the Pope in relation to the order, with the view of preparing an answer to it.

— There were over ten thousand pictures offered for the recent exhibition of the London Academy.

— The first Italian Derby was run in the Italian Campagna last week, the horses which ran all having been bred in Italy.

— Powdered asphaltum is now said to be a sure remedy for phylloxera, or vine disease, which has been raging among the vines of France. It is therefore proposed to import large quantities of asphaltum from the shores of the Dead Sea.

— Colchester, in England, has been devoutly recognizing its deliverance from the awful fatalities of earthquake by a series of religious services.

— Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale University, delivered an address before the Liberal Union Club of this city, last Saturday evening, on "The Ethical Aspects of the Protective System."

— Sir William Vernon Harcourt has been made to pay, by the court, for a number of buttonhole bouquets used during the election.

— A perfidious Egyptian pacha is said to have been cooperating with the rebels in the Soudan.

— The Dublin police have displayed unusual activity of late, the government having been put in possession of new information.

— George Eliot's "Adam Bede" is being dramatized, and the adaptation is to be produced both in England and this country.

— Benjamin Gratz of Scotland has recently died at the age of 92. He was the younger brother of Rebecca Gratz, who formed the model for Sir Walter Scott in the delineation of the beautiful character of Rebecca in "Ivanhoe."

— It has become a penal offence in France to sell such wines as contain salicylic acid.

— The drinking of hot water as a medicine has been much talked about of late, although there are very many people who have followed it as a practice for years. An American physician having recommended it, a medical writer in Paris waxes indignant over it, and asserts that men will care but little for hot water for a long time to come except in their foot bath.

— Faith, says a medical journal, which is generally portrayed as a female figure clinging to a wave-beaten rock, would be better personified by the figure of a bald-headed man with a bottle of patent hair restorer.

— An electric launch, forty feet long, was recently tried on the river Thames in England, having a storage battery, and the result was a speed of seven knots an hour. A steam launch would have done less than two miles an hour better. With electricity there is no noise, great cleanliness, and very small space for machinery.

— The Russian death rate is the highest of any in Europe. No district in the empire is sufficiently supplied with doctors. The mortality among infants is said to be frightful.

— The trouble with the Khedive seems to be, just now, that such numbers of his subjects are leaving him.

— The situation in respect to gold and silver is something like this: we keep the silver, and let Europe fight over the gold with which we are just now supplying them in the most liberal manner.

— The introduction of steam pipes into enclosed spaces for the purpose of extinguishing fires has been successfully tried in Berlin.

— Central Park, New York, is daily full of riders on horseback and drivers in carriages, the number of riders, particularly women, being larger than ever.

— Mrs. Langtry made her appearance in New York again this week, as Galatea, in Gilbert's poetic play.

— It is said that the New York exodus to the country and out of the country will begin unusually early this year.

— Pacific coast advices promise an enormous gain in the wheat harvest, as compared with 1883.

— The Swampscott fishermen have been having good fares of late.

— The National Convention of Prohibitionists will be held at Pittsburg, Penn., July 23.

— An enlarged and carefully revised edition of Warren Colburn's "Intellectual Arithmetic" is soon to make its appearance, with a portrait of the author.

— On account of the crowds of people who overrun the cattle quarantine station at Waltham on Sundays, the Collector has ordered the exclusion of all visitors on that day.

— Von Moltke's trouble is catarrh of the lungs.

— A grand banquet is to be given at Montreal to Sir Charles Tupper by the Dominion cattle shippers, in return for his services in England when the trade from England was seriously imperilled.

— Dr. O. W. Holmes promised to a friend in England that he will soon write a new book. He says he is engaged on a memoir of Emerson.

— There has been no rain in Italy in many months, and the country shows it sadly. It is more than three months since there was a really rainy day.

— There has been a decided reduction all round in telegraph rates.

— To complete the Canadian Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean, 780 miles remain to be built. To accomplish this, the Canadian Government has bound itself to pay $27,720,000,—12 millions by subsidy, and 15 millions by loan.

— It has been asserted before a congressional committee that 17 millions of dollars will construct a complete line of levees, two and one half feet above highest water, from Cairo to New Orleans, on the Mississippi River.

— The official report on the loss of the steamer Daniel Steinman off Sambro Light shows that the disaster was caused by the captain's failure to exercise sufficient precaution in foggy, rainy weather, and to keep off shore until assured of his position.

OUR ANCESTORS' NERVE.

The Secret of Their Unusual Vigor Explained and How It can be Acquired.

There was something about the sturdy vigor of former generations that challenges the admiration of every man, woman and child. They were no epicures—those ancient fathers. They lived simply, and successfully met and overcome difficulties that would have discouraged this age and generation. The rigors of the frontier were supplemented by the savages; wild beasts threatened their enterprise and poverty was a common companion. Yet they bravely encountered and resisted all those things and laid the foundations of a land whose blessings we now enjoy. Their constitutions were strong; their health unsurpassed and yet they were forced to expose themselves continually. There certainly must have been some good and adequate cause for all this and for the physical superiority of that age over the present.

It is well known to everyone conversant with the history of that time that certain home compounds of strengthening qualities were used almost universally by those pioneers. The malarial evils and exposures to which they were subjected necessitated this. When their bodies became chilled by cold or debilitated by the damp mists of a new country they were forced to counteract it by the use of antidotes. Medicines were few in those days, and doctors almost unknown. Hence the preparations above referred to. From among the number, all of which were compounded upon the same general principle, one was found to be more efficient and hence far more popular than all the rest. It was well known through the Middle and Western States and was acknowledged as the best preparation for malarial disorders and general debility then known. The recipe for compounding this valuable article was handed down from one family and generation to another, was known to the Harrison family and is used as the basis and general formula for the present "Tippecanoe," the name being suggested by the battle in which General Harrison was engaged. The manufacturers have thoroughly investigated this subject in its minutest details, and are certain that for malassimilation of food, dyspepsia, tired feelings, general debility, prostrations, malarial disorders and humors in the blood, nothing can exceed in value "Tippecanoe," which was the medicine of our forefathers and seems destined to be the most popular preparation of the day.

"Tippecanoe" is prepared and given to the public by Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., proprietors of the famous Warner's Safe Cure, which is now the most extensively used of any American medicine. The well known standing of this house is a sufficient guarantee of the purity and power of this preparation which seeks to banish one of the greatest banes of the nineteenth century—mal assimilation of food. Any one who experiences trouble of digestion, who feels less vigor than formerly; whose system has unquestionably "run down" and who realizes the necessity of some strengthening tonic cannot afford to permit such symptoms to continue. If the farmer finds that his threshing machine does not separate the grain from the straw he realizes that something is wrong and tries to repair the machine. When the food does not sustain the life; when it fails to make blood; when it causes the energy to depart and ambition to die; it is a certain sign that something is wrong and that the human machine needs repairing. It is not a question of choice, it is a matter of duty. You must attend to your health or your sickness, and nothing will sooner overcome these evils than "Tippecanoe" the medicine of the past, a safeguard for the present, and a guarantee of health for the future.

INOCULATION.

[Prairie Farmer.]

At a late meeting of the executive committee of the Aberdeenshire (Scotland) local authority, their veterinary inspector gave in a report on the result of a number of experiments of inoculation carried out at Drums, Foveran, conducted for the purpose of guarding against the spread of pleuropneumonia in cattle. The cattle selected for experiment, the report stated, were 23 Irish bullocks, all apparently unhealthy. A five year old cow suffering from the disease was killed, and a supply of fresh lymph having been procured from the lungs, the 23 unhealthy animals were inoculated on the 29th of April, last year. The point of inoculation was under the surface of the tail, about two inches from the tip. Nothing unusual was observed for a week except a slight swelling near the puncture, which continued for four or five days, with an increase of temperature, and thereafter the swelling gradually subsided. The cattle continued to eat heartily, notwithstanding the swelling and the sloughing of dead tissue. The inoculated cattle after that had every opportunity of taking the disease. Eleven of the inoculated cattle were slaughtered, and, on examination, he discovered no trace of their being attacked by the disease, while the remainder were on the 1st of June transferred to an isolated field. By way of further experiment, four bullocks not inoculated were put into the same field on the 1st of July among the inoculated cattle, and they remained there for six weeks without any bad results. They were grazed all summer with fresh stock, and were subsequently sold fat about the end of October, and an examination of the eleven cattle was made, and showed that none of them were affected by the disease. The Inspector, in his report, proceeded to maintain that he had showed the inoculation had prevented the disease, and while he admitted that a certain proportion of cattle would resist the disease, or be less subject to it, he never saw so large a proportion escape. An experiment in oculating dairy cows was not so successful, as the inoculation produced greater constitutional disturbance than in the bullocks, and the milk supply was considerably reduced. He, however, attributed this to climate, conditions, and their exposure in the fields. In conclusion, he felt warranted in suggesting that when cases of disease occurred among valuable stock the experiment should be tested. He believed the result would be that many valuable cattle would be saved, the spread of the disease would be greatly restricted, and the supply of food to the nation would be materially increased.

☞ Look after the young lambs with special care, as they are dropped in the early and inclement part of the season.

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KILT SUITS,
(HOUR-GLASS BACK.)

We offer special attractions in our Children's Kilt Department, of an exceptionally fine line of Kilt Suits, made with our shapely Hour-glass back, insuring ease and fit, which will be much appreciated by mothers.

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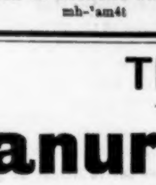

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$85 No. 48. Two-seated Buggy with Top.

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Will spread any and all kinds of manure found on the farm, in all conditions, whether wet, dry, heavy, light or strawy, including ashes.
By its absolutely even spreading and fine pulverization, two loads applied with the Spreader are equal to three put on by hand, as the crop will bear testimony.

IT IS REGULATED TO SPREAD DIFFERENT AMOUNTS PER ACRE.

It does the work of ten men and better work than is possible to do by hand.
It hurries along the spring's work and enables the farmer to spread his manure at exactly the right time, and to do with less help.
It increases the crop. Fields where the Spreader is used are distinguished from all others by the quality of their crops. It benefits the small farmer as well as the large farmer, for it will make the small manure pile go a great ways further.
Do not delay getting a **KEMP SPREADER**, it will save you money every year.

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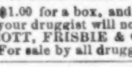

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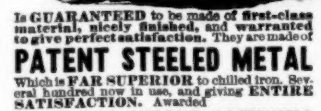

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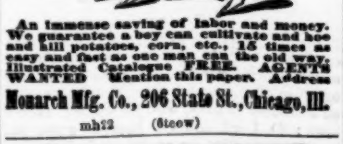

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By Young Mambrino Chief Joslin's, by Mambrino Chief; dam, Queen, by Young Morrill; will make the season of 1884 at
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He has trotted a trial mile, with very little training, in 2:30, and a half mile in 1:14½.
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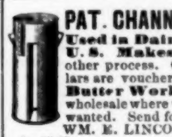

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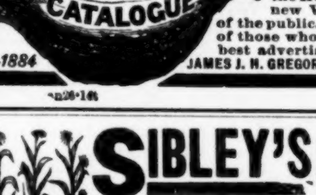

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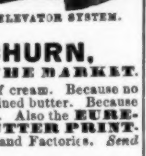

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AN APPEAL FOR

IMPROVED CATTLE CARS.

THE United States law to protect animals during transportation by rail provides that, when they are carried in cars in which they can be fed, watered, and have rest, its requirement that animals shall be unloaded every 28 hours, and then have a rest of 5 hours, shall not apply to animals in such cars. The law prevents starvation and too long confinement in cars SO FAR AS IT IS OBEYED by the Railroad Co.'s, and its existence and enforcement are of the first necessity while the common stock cars are used, but the reloading at the stopping places is attended with much cruelty, it being naturally hard to get the poor creatures back into cars, where they have already so suffered, without blows, or worse.

To meet this want of an improved car the American Humane Association offered a prize of five thousand dollars ($5,000) for such a car in 1880, to stimulate the inventive ability of the country. One of its conditions was that the patents on the approved car should be given to the Association, that the car might be offered to the railroad companies by it free from charges of royalty.

But the owners of the best inventions decided not to compete for the prize, thinking that their cars would prove more valuable to them than the five thousand dollars. Accordingly, the prize could not be awarded. The offer, however, caused the construction of *cars* WHICH MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW, and the trustees of the fund take this way of making known the fact to Officers, Directors and Stockholders of Railroad Companies, and to all Humane People whose hearts have been touched by the atrocities of this traffic.

Gold medals have been given to the persons and companies named below. The names are given in the order that the several cars were examined.

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W. STUART HUNTER, Belleville, Canada.
J. M. LINCOLN, Providence, Rhode Island.
MONTGOMERY PALACE CAR CO., New York City.
BURTON STOCK CAR CO., Boston, Massachusetts.
THOMAS CLARKE, Truro, Nova Scotia.
JOHN W STREET, Chicago, Illinois.

So long as the common car is used, the words of Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, will continue true: "I declare the live stock traffic to be one long and uninterrupted line of suffering from the West to the East." The sanitary objections are also of the gravest character.

The great success of refrigerator cars is lessening the number of animals transported alive; but there must always remain such a traffic in them as to make the improved car a permanent necessity.

To avoid all misrepresentations on the subject, we add that neither the Association or any of its officers have a pecuniary interest in any of the cars above named.

EDWIN LEE BROWN, Chicago, Ill.,
MRS. E. W. APPLETON,
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April 9, 1884. apr19-eow2t

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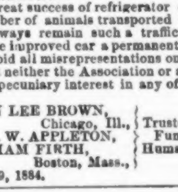

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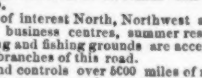

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Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this **Great Through Line,** to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of **COLORADO,** the Valley of the Yosemite, the
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It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the
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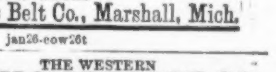

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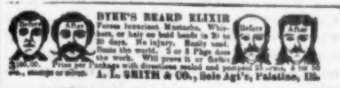

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The Poet's Corner.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

FOUR PICTURES.

BY W. S. HARRIS.

SPRING.

A blue eyed girl in white attire,
Reclining on a bank of green;
The trees are clothed in tender leaves,
And spring's first flowers around are seen.
The morning sun, in eastern sky,
Is rising o'er the blue hills high.

SUMMER.

A brown-haired maiden sits at noon
Beneath a spreading maple's shade;
On hill and vale the grasses wave;
The trees arch o'er above her head.
The golden sunlight plays around
The brilliant blossoms on the ground.

AUTUMN.

A mother and her young girls walk
Into a field at close of day,
The sun's last rays gild all the scene,—
The hill-slopes dressed in colors gay—
The maples red—the verdant plain—
And waving fields of corn and grain.

WINTER.

An aged woman dressed in black
Sits all alone at dead of night;
The pale, cold moon, half hid by clouds,
Sends feebly down its silvery light.
The wind howls dismally around,
And new-fallen snow lies on the ground.

Windham, N. H.

Ladies' Department.

IN SEARCH OF GOLD.

JOURNAL OF INCIDENTS ON LAND AND SEA.

To California and Return 35 Years Ago

BY JOHN FISK.

Compiled expressly for the Mass. Ploughman.

[*Continued from last week.*]

CHAPTER VI.

The Packer—The Tornado—Attack by Indians—The Pursuit—The Fight—The Rescue—The Killed and Wounded—Return to Camp—Fort Kearney—In the Pawnee Country—The Storm—Buffalo, Antelope, and Deer—The Old Bull—Crossing the South Fork of the Platte—Arrival at a Trading Post—French Canadians—The Sioux Nation—Celebrating the "Glorious Fourth," etc., etc., etc.

The next day we came up with the packer; he was nearly worn out, his feet all blistered and he was about used up, so we took his baggage on our team and carried it for him for two days, when towards night, some two hours before sunset, thick heavy black clouds rolled up from the northeast; the darkness came on very sudden and we encamped as soon as possible. I have never known the darkness come on so fast before; Barry said we must make ready for a tornado. The tents were pitched and braced as well as circumstances would permit; we chained our sixteen wagons together and got the cattle under the lee of some cottonwood trees. In a short time the wind began to rise, coming from the south, but soon changed to the northeast; it blew a gale, and it seemed as though we could hear the evil spirits screaming in the upper air. About midnight the roar of the tornado was terrific; it lifted and twisted the entire sixteen wagons into a confused heap, the tents were pressed down flat as a pancake, and their contents lifted, twisted and thrown together, and it was difficult to tell who was which, the heavens were one blazing flame of electric light, and it seemed as though the crack of doom was at hand; the roar of the tempest seemed to last forever, although it was over in two hours, the stars came out and all was calm as before. I held an umbrella in front of the wagon to keep out the storm, but a gust of wind took it out of my hand and it was gone; at the same time a gun was fired. Fuller and three more were on guard that night, and Fuller said he fired at a big black wolf. The next morning I found my umbrella one and a half miles from camp, at the junction of the Independence road, with a bullet hole in it; it was so badly smashed it was unfit for use. I showed Fuller the bullet hole and he turned away with a sorrowful look; not a dry thread of clothes could be found in camp that morning. The little packer looked like a drowned rat and this took away the courage that had sustained him thus far, and when we hitched up to proceed on our journey he turned his face towards his distant home, two hundred and fifty miles distant, though in an enemy's country, and his scalp no doubt hangs in a corner of some Indian lodge.

The next day we passed by fifty graves, the effects of that remorseless disease, the cholera. The atmosphere seemed heavy with miasma, and we all felt more or less unwell. One trouble was the dead were not buried deep enough; the wolves and other night prowlers had dug them out, and in some cases the corpses were exposed. It did seem strange that they should plant them so near the trail.

To-day we met nine teams in one train returning back; four wagons started with eighteen, and were returning with six; twelve had been taken; this was fearful. We hurried by these fresh mounds with all dispatch possible.

The land through here is quite level as far as the eye can extend. A large number of deer and antelope are in sight most of the time. Two of the boys on horseback gave chase to some deer, and it was quite an exciting scene as they scampered over the Plain, the deer keeping a long way in advance. To-day we met two men returning at a rapid walk with their guns; they said they belonged to four wagons with nine others, and while encamped the Indians came upon them and they fought as long as they could stand up, many being killed and wounded, the rest then were carried away captive and their cattle driven away, and they felt bad, as any one would under the circumstances; they asked us to go with them and try and get them back; this we consented to do, for they said they were not more than five miles away. The train was ordered to proceed four miles and camp; ten men well armed were selected to go with the two men; Jim wanted to go with his frying pan. I told him if we were both killed the company would be without a cook, and as I had a double barrel gun I had better go, that would do for both of us. In ten minutes we were off on the double quick. At about noon we thought we had passed over ten miles and we did not like to leave our train too far away, as we knew not how many Indians there might be prowling around.

We went on two miles further and came to a small valley; here we saw the four wagons and six lodges of Indians; the guides said that was their train, they knew. The next thing was how to come upon them and so take them by surprise; if we could wait until night we might capture them without much loss. Time was valuable and we felt anxious in regard to our own people; drawing out ten men had left them quite weak, but we concluded to wait until dark before making further advance. As near as our two guides could tell they had been attacked by nearly sixty Indians, but from the number of lodges I should say about thirty. The time passed slow until we should go for them; it came at last; one of our men, a little wirey man, was sent forward to reconnoitre the Indian camp; the rest of us creeping up as near as possible. In twenty minutes our guide returned and said the Indians were carousing over their late victory and now would be a good time to go for them. Our two guides were just spoiling for the fight; they being the most interested party we let them go ahead; four of us came up behind the outer lodges; we lifted up the edge and looked in, and there lay bound two of their men and we soon released them; they said the two women and three children were in the third tent. There was a sentinel before the tent and he was soon dispatched. No fire arms having been used up to this time the Indians had not been alarmed, but as the savage fell he cried out; this brought the Indians out and we fell upon them tooth and nail. The fight did not last more than ten minutes, but it was lively work while it did last. The Indians being taken by surprise soon gave way at all points, and we were masters of the situation. We found we had lost no men and only two were wounded, one lay insensible on the ground, having been struck down with a knotted war club; he came to after a while and was able to sit up. After a time six were sent to hunt up the cattle and in about an hour they came back with all of them, except one ox, that they found had been killed and partly eaten.

Having had nothing to eat since morning we made a fire and cooked a good square meal and this made us feel better. We now yoked up the cattle and made preparations to return, as the Indians might rally and give us more trouble. The two wounded men were placed in the wagons, also the women and children; we also cut off the best of the ox and stowed it away for future use. It was now near midnight as we judged from the position of the yard-stick in the heavens, and we took our course so we might strike the trail a little to the West of where we started in the morning. A little after daylight we came upon the trail and found from signs that we were ahead of our train. We took the back track and in a mile we reached our own camp, where they had given us up as lost, as we did not return at night; they had seen no Indians since we left them in the morning. Jim was very glad to see me come back, and he said he had slept with his hand on his frying-pan all night. Our two wounded men were doing well and were about in three days. We camped over one day as we had had no sleep the night before.

The next day we came up where the fight the day before had been, and there lay parts of two white men and five Indians; we planted them in two separate graves. The scene was a very sad one to the friends and near relatives; a chapter was read from the New Testament and the graves were filled in and we passed on our way.

Three days journey from here we came to Fort Kearney, on the Platte River, three hundred miles from St. Joseph. The land appears to be very poor and barren of all vegetation, nothing growing but a little stunted grass and a dwarf willow. There being no wood we were obliged to burn buffalo chips; these lay in great numbers on the ground, and with a spade we cut two small trenches in the ground, some six inches wide and eight inches deep, in the form of a star, placed the chips in these trenches, set our kettles over them, and in this way we cooked very well. The chips make a hot fire, giving off quite a pleasant smell; this was all the fuel we had for four hundred miles.

Fort Kearney is a walled enclosure built of adobe brick, hardened in the sun; they are two feet by three feet in thickness, the wall is eight feet high, and about one hundred and fifty men are stationed here at this time; they only dared to go about twenty rods from the fort, for their scalps were in such good demand.

The valley, or plain, here is about two miles wide; most of the way for seven hundred miles the river at the Fort is a mile wide, with a moving quicksand. We are now in the Pawnee nation, a very numerous and warlike tribe, and are large and well-made men; they have good horses and can ride to perfection, and when on the war path two of them ride on a pony. I have seen quite a number of Mexican saddles taken in their raids on Mexico, and I have no doubt there is nothing they like better or will give more for, than a Mexican scalp; the reason why I cannot tell, unless it is they are thick settled. I have seen the squaws picking the vermin off and eating them as fast as found, and without any sauce to go with them.

The third day from this we found the grass very scarce, and at night we went down into a second valley below where the grass was rather better near the river. About the middle of the afternoon it clouded up, and soon after camping it began to rain. The wind soon got its back up and the tornado was dancing a jig with Belsebub in water color; the fountains of the great deep were pouring their surplus waters upon us, Heaven's artillery blazed in all its mighty grandeur and man seemed but a small affair cringing beneath all this rattle-bang and crash of the warring elements.

About midnight the river overflowed its banks and the valley became untenable; our cattle had become so frightened by the noise of the tempest that they had fled away some time before, and the darkness being intense we were unable to find them until noon the next day, some five miles down the river in a wood; so we run the wagons up on higher ground by hand; this required some two hours hard labor. Soon after the storm had passed and the stars were shining as bright as ever. At daylight we thought of breakfast; our Buffalo chips were all wet so we went to the distant hills, three miles away, and found a few dwarf cedars, and with these we got a late breakfast of venison and bacon.

Buffalo, antelope and deer are very plenty all through this section of country. The next day we camped over until Monday morning. Saturday morning six of us started off early in quest of buffalo, and after going five miles we came to a place where we could look down into a valley; there we saw a sight that we had not yet seen before. There, within a mile of us, unconscious of any danger, were more than five thousand buffalo; we were spell-bound at the sight, and for some time watched their motions. On the outside of the herd was an old bull, as sentinel; every little while he would raise his head and sniff the air. Some dozen or more wolves were watching them some few rods off. The next thing was to get to the leeward of them and then work up to them within rifle range, and this we did after a time. Dan had a very heavy rifle, carrying about sixty to the pound. Each one of us singled out a cow, except Dan, and he said he must have the old bull. At a given signal we all blazed away at the same instant; three cows were seen to fall, but the old bull came straight for us. We loaded as quick as we could, but before we were ready we were obliged to "git up and git." This was a race worth looking at; he charged by three of us and others poured in their fire as he went by, and he dropped just as he was about to give Thomas a lift. Here were three cows and a bull, the rest of the herd scamped away. The next thing was to build a fire, for there was plenty of fuel in the shape of buffalo chips; here was tenderloin steak in abundance, and we made a good square meal, then cut off what we could carry and started on our return. I think I never in all my life enjoyed any meat as I did this; it was very tender and juicy, more so than tame cattle, and should say they would weigh from six to eight hundred pounds each. We arrived about dark, our packs being quite welcome. That night the smell of beef went through the camp generally, and was accepted as a fact.

Four days travel and we crossed the south fork of the Platte. At this place the river is a mile wide, from three to six feet deep. We came up to the crossing place about three in the afternoon, and two men on horses went to examine the ford, one above and one below. There were a good many places their horses had to swim and we concluded to wait until morning. As the river is constantly changing, the water is quite thick with sand and the current being very swift it makes it a bad spot to get over.

About eight the next morning we raised our wagon bodies up by placing buffalo skulls under them to keep our provisions dry, if possible. This was very important, as there was no port of entry where we could lay in a supply for twenty-five hundred miles. We hitched on eight yoke of oxen to each wagon so the forward cattle would be where their feet would touch bottom; while the others were swimming we were obliged to have a man to each yoke of oxen that we might keep them moving, for the instant they stopped they would begin to settle down into the sand. This was a hard pull, the current was very swift and would nearly take us off our feet. On driver was swept down against the chain, and if it had not been for that he would have been lost. We made two trips across with each team, with very good luck; four other teams took the upper ford and got their provisions wet and came very near being drowned. Jim said he had a good mind to float across in his frying pan. The water was quite cold and we were pretty well chilled when we got through. The day was quite pleasant and our things were spread out in the sun and soon dried. Here we left our buffalo skulls for the use of those on the return, and so they answer a good purpose.

The next morning we rolled on fourteen miles through a fine country as any we could wish to see. Our camping ground would be a good site for a town; the location is almost perfect, and the land produces large plants that would make good forage. Timber is scarce, but now and then a small patch can be seen in the distance.

The next day brought us to Ranbedoe's trading-post. He is located among the hills and trades with the Indians. They bring in their peltry and in exchange he gives them guns, ammunition, traps, blankets and large quantities of fire-water. He had several squaws at work making moccasins, quite prettily adorned with several colored beads. Our boys bought several pairs, they being light to travel in over the prickly pear which covers the ground for several hundred miles. Rubedough says he sends two trains a year to the States, and we met one of his trains two days back, twelve wagons, each wagon drawn by thirteen yoke of oxen; the drivers, twelve in number, were French Canadians, and each load is piled up high like a load of hay; they intend to carry about five tons to a wagon. The wheels to these wagons are a wonder of themselves; the felloes are six inches wide and eight inches deep; the body is made water-tight to cross the rivers. When they camp at night they form their wagons into a hollow square, and in this, their fort, the cattle are herded at night. As every man must drive his team all day, they must sleep at night.

We are now in the Sioux nation. They are a very savage looking tribe, and have the appearance of having plenty to eat, which cannot always be said of white folks in civilized life.

Six days travel brought us to Fort Sareny. We left the trail for a mile and turned into a nice valley containing some thousand acres or more, where the grass was three feet high. Here the cattle luxuriated to their hearts' content for two days.

The next day was the "glorious Fourth," and we celebrated our Independence by raising two blankets on a pole and firing twenty-six guns. There was one other train camped about a half mile up the valley, and they also had a flag up and made considerable noise. About the middle of the forenoon they sent an ambassador with full power to invite our company to a noon performance. This was an item in the day's pleasure we had not looked forward to. Having heard there were several ladies there we had to fix up as well as we could; this brought out our bowie knives to shave with, and what they did not cut off they pulled out by the roots; this had a tendency to give our faces some color which some of us did not have.

[*To be continued next week.*]

THE MISSES HETHERINGTON.

Jonas Everard's Wards, and the Good Fortune they Brought Him.

A bachelor Mr. Jonas Everard was, and a bachelor it was his intention to remain all the days of his life. At least, so all his friends said, and as he never took the trouble to contradict them and never sought the society of the opposite sex, it is only reasonable to suppose that his friends were right.

For nearly forty five years he had lived, more than twenty of them a solitary, but not unhappy, life of study in his rural New York home, free from care, content with his lot in the world, with no responsibilities, no ties of kindred or friendship.

His visitors were few and far between, for he never encouraged chance callers, so that it was something like a shock of surprise that he heard one evening as he sat in his study that his privacy was intruded upon.

'Some one to see me, did you say, Thomas?' and Jonas Everard let fall his eyeglasses, lifted a frowning brow from the work he was studying—'The Decay of Modern Culture'—and looked severely and doubtingly at the servant who had announced such an astounding fact.

'Yes, sir.'

'Very well; show him in here.'

Mr. Everard resumed his eye glasses and his study, and Thomas bowed himself out of the room and betook himself to the entrance hall with such an excess of curiosity tingling in every vein, and away out into his finger tips, and away down into his toes, that he with difficulty maintained his usually slow and decorous gait.

In a minute and a half exactly the tap signaling his return sounded upon the study door; but already his master had forgotten the existence of any visitor in the house, as the servant knew by Mr. Jonas Everard's monotonous response to the summons. And with such a tremor of excitement as had not thrilled his obese form since the days of his youth and mild flirtations with waiting maids and kitchen girls, Thomas threw wide the door and announced in his most impressive manner:

'The Misses Hetherington.'

If a thunderbolt—a whole heavenful of thunderbolts—had been hurled into that room Jonas Everard could not have been more stunned than he was at the sight of the Misses Hetherington, and would not have uttered anything more impious than he did as the two pretty little creatures, in queer hoods with black bows and Mother Hubbard cloaks, over which their golden hair streamed, advanced to greet him.

'By Jupiter!' he exclaimed, in tones compounded of helpless supplication and pathetic amazement.

At that the Misses Hetherington halted, and even made a retrograde movement.

'Are you swearing?' questioned the elder of the twain severely. 'Because if you are it is very wicked of you.'

Thus taken to task, Mr. Jonas Everard looked more amazed than ever—as if the first discharge of the weapons of the worthy whose name he had taken in vain had been followed by another of superlative force.

'No, I wasn't swearing,' he said. 'But, who are you?'

'The man told you—we are the Misses Hetherington,' replied Miss Hetherington, gravely. 'And we have come to stay with you.'

'Have you?' responded Mr. Everard.

'Yes,' continued Miss Hetherington, serenely, not allowing him time to interpose any other question. 'And I'm glad you're our guardian, and we can call you 'Guardy,' like the little girls and young ladies do in books, for Jonas is such an ugly name; and if you were our uncle we would have to say Uncle Jonas, and there couldn't be an uglier name than Jonas, could there?'

'I don't know that there could,' assented Mr. Everard in the most subdued manner. 'But I didn't name myself,' dejectedly, as if for the first time in his life it occurred to him that it was a great mistake that he had not done so.

'Oh, no; of course not. You're not to blame for it. It was your papa's and mamma's fault,' said Miss Hetherington condescendingly. 'Then, pulling forward her sister, 'This is Daisy. I'm Rose.'

'Yes,' said Jonas Everard, dismally, the grievance of his name still apparently overclouding his mind. 'You have very nice names. Are you Owen Hetherington's children?'

'We're your children now, mammy said.'

'I ain't his child!' broke out Miss Daisy, decisively, at this juncture. 'I won't be his child. He's too old and cross, and he won't kiss us like papa does.'

At this outburst Mr. Everard looked wildly about his study, as if with a vague idea of escaping from these critical infants. But Miss Rose Hetherington took the matter much more calmly.

'Yes, you are,' she said authoritatively and reprovingly, to the rebellious Daisy. 'Papa's dead, and we're his legacies to Mr. Everard. He is to be our 'guardy.' And he just papa's age, for papa told me so. Besides, it's not polite to talk about how old people are.'

'Then I suppose it's very impolite for me to ask your respective ages?' inquired Jonas meekly.

Rose looked dubious about the point of manners involved, but answered promptly: 'I'm eight years and ten months, and Daisy is six years and a half.'

'And how did you get here? You didn't come from Connecticut alone, I suppose?'

'Oh, no. Mamma brought us. She's out in the hall.'

Jonas Everard had begun to revive from the first shock of the Misses Hetherington's appearance, but now he was reduced to a state bordering on imbecility.

'And your mother is to live with me, too?' he gasped.

'O dear!' sighed Rose, exasperated at his stupidity; 'our mother died when Daisy was a baby. Mammy is our nurse. Of course she is going to live with you. She would have got us here a day sooner than Mr. Felton's letter said, but we had to stay at a big hotel in New York, while a lady got our black clothes for us and these cloaks. They are nice, ain't they?'

Poor Jonas knew very little about the merits of young ladies' clothing, but quite willing to trust to Rose's superior judgment, assented to the niceness.

'And did you say a letter had been sent me—about you?' he inquired, casting a glance of relief at Daisy, who was stealing out into the hall.

'Yes,' nodded Rose; 'Mr. Felton, papa's lawyer, wrote a letter the day papa died.'

'It did not come,' remarked Jonas Everard, with something like a groan, as he thought how he might have averted this awful catastrophe which had befallen him had he been warned in time. 'If you will tell your nurse to come here I will ring for Mrs. Wilson.'

'Who is Mrs. Wilson?' asked Rose, as she moved toward the door.

'My housekeeper. She will—will—take care of you.'

'Oh, mammy will take care of us, only we want a new nursery, you know, and get our playthings unpacked,' said Rose. 'This looks as if it might be quite a nice house to run about in,' she added patronizingly, as she disappeared.

Thomas had done his full duty in the matter of informing all his fellow members of the household concerning the new arrivals, and Mrs. Wilson, as well as her subordinates, the cook and the kitchen maid, was in a high state of excitement by the time Mr. Everard's bell rang its imperative summons to his study. Like Thomas, however, she did her best to maintain her usual dignity, though she was scarcely prepared for the remarkable scene which was occurring in the library when she arrived there.

Jonas Everard sat on the edge of his great chair, before his study table, regarding the two children in silent misery. Daisy in her nurse's arms, crying and kicking; Rose essaying to act as mentor and comforter.

'There, now, honey, do be still,' coaxed the old woman, dropping tears of woe and moist kisses all over her darling's face. 'It knows its mammy loves it, sure enough.'

But the fact that its mammy loved it did not console the weeping Miss Hetherington, who only sobbed the louder and writhed the more vigorously.

'For shame, Daisy!' exclaimed Rose. 'This is an awful big house, and we'll have such fun in it. Do be still.'

'But she wants to go back home,' exclaimed the old nurse, in extenuation of her pet's conduct. 'She says the gentleman don't love her.'

'Of course he does,' declared Rose, decidedly. 'Don't you, guardy? He's going to love us awfully. Come, see if he isn't, Daisy.'

Thus urged, Daisy's sobs lessened and she slid down from her nurse's lap and allowed her sister to drag her toward Jonas, who looked askance at her tear drenched face and splashed garments, wondering how he was to prove to this watery damsel the depth of his affection for her. But the Misses Hetherington took the matter out of his hands by Rose putting her arms about his neck and kissing him warmly, but decorously, while Daisy climbed upon his knee and smeared his face with her wet one, inquiring:

'Have you got any new playthings for us?'

'No; but I'll get you something very nice,' he answered, hurriedly, glad to seize upon this mode of pacification, and looking thoroughly uncomfortable in his unwonted position.

'Something very nice,' he repeated, almost coaxingly. 'And now, hadn't you better go with Mrs. Wilson and see what comfortable rooms she can find you, and what a nice supper? I think she has—ah—jam—and marmalade—and cake—or something nice,' feeling, from his ignorance of what was beguiling to the youthful appetite, forced to fall back upon the 'something nice.'

'Oh, yes,' said Daisy, beginning to beam, and tugging at Rose's hand, 'I'm hungry.'

'Very well. Mrs. Wilson, you will see that the—ah—the Misses Hetherington—are provided with every comfort.'

And assuming something of his usual unbending dignity, Jonas Everard bowed the party out of his study, and prepared to shut them out as well. But the nurse lingered, thrust one hand in a capacious pocket, and dragged forth a bulky envelope.

'There! Master said as how I was to give you that, and to tell you that he'd sent his children as legacies to you, and trusted as how you'd be as kind to them as you was once to him.'

And having delivered her message in a voice broken with tears, the faithful woman followed her charges, who were romping through the wide hall in a manner that was awful beyond expression to good Mrs. Wilson.

There was a suspicion of moisture in Jonas Everard's eyes as he closed the door and seated himself at his desk with Owen's letter in his hand. He had loved the boy years ago, when they had been in the same classes at Yale, and had been Owen's one comforter and ally, when the small, affectionate, but passionate lad had suffered the pangs of homesickness, and aroused the hostility of all of his other schoolmates by his hot temper and pride. Then had come separation when they went out into the world, and they had never met since, though a few letters passed between them at intervals of years.

Jonas knew that Owen had not married until he was thirty five, but was utterly ignorant of his friend's domestic life; while Hetherington knew that Jonas had never married at all, but lived a lonely, secluded, studious life in the old family homestead, but was ignorant of that passage in his friend's life which had transformed him into a recluse and woman hater.

It was with a heart growing momentarily more tender and eyes more moist that Jonas Everard read how Hetherington dying—the last of his race—bequeathed to the friend who had always held the old, warm place in his affections his two little daughters and the charge of their property.

'You may find them troublesome charges,' he wrote, 'but for my sake keep them, Everard, the poor little creatures, by a wretched fate made motherless, and now by this incurable disease so soon to be robbed of their only relative. They are prepared to love you, old friend, for I tell them about you daily, and you will find them deeply affectionate.'

By the time he came to the end of the letter some real tears dropped from Jonas Everard's eyes, and he was so metamorphosed that he wished he had been more genial to the Misses Hetherington, he even thought he might have offered to kiss them.

'Poor things! And they are Owen's children!' he sighed reproachfully. 'Well, they must have some new playthings. That'll make it all right.'

He summoned Thomas and gave an order which caused that worthy personage to entertain doubts as to his master's sanity. The toy shops in the village were to be rifled of their choicest treasures that night, regardless of expense.

'Then the young ladies are to stay here?' ventured Thomas, curiosity for once in his life getting the best of his decorum.

'Of course they are to stay here,' snapped Mr. Everard.

Next he summoned Mrs. Wilson and informed her that two or three of the largest and sunniest rooms must be prepared expressly for the use of the Misses Hetherington and their nurse, who were, for the present at least, to reside at the homestead, and that Martha, the nurse, would advise her as to the habits and needs of the children.

'And does he think that I'm to be advised by an ignorant nurse woman, and to stay here and see her hugging and kissing those children, and to have the little impudent minxes racing all over the house?' queried good Mrs. Wilson, energetically, as she closed the study door behind her, and left her master attempting to pick up his broken thread of thought on the subject of the decay of modern culture.

But while Mrs. Wilson's questions remained unanswered, and before poor Jonas succeeded in regaining his interest in his interrupted study, the library door was flung open and Daisy and Rose ran in.

'We've come to bid you good night,' said Rose, putting up her face to be kissed.

'And when are we to get our presents?' questioned Daisy.

With unusual gentleness, and an awkwardness that would have been funny to an observer, but to which the children were entirely oblivious, Jonas lifted his little charges upon his knees, and assured them of the forthcoming of their presents on the morrow, and his hope that they would find the old house a happy home. Then he dismissed them to bed.

And certainly his hopes were fulfilled, however his appreciation of his charges may have fluctuated.

The Misses Hetherington took most kindly to their new home, and at times—not a few—turned it into a small pandemonium. Martha humored them most injudiciously. Mrs. Wilson stormed at them, and made them hate her, but acquired not the slighest control over them, and their guardian locked himself in his study and let them go their own gait, though he often shuddered at the racket they made through all the once quiet house. Still, with it all, the little intruders wormed themselves into Jonas Everard's affections by their sweetness of manner and daily night and morning caresses.

But matters came to a climax, when one day in the early spring, Daisy dug up Mrs. Wilson's choice mound of bulbs. It was more than that much exercised woman could bear, and she informed her employer that he must part with either her or the Misses Hetherington.

'Then I'll advertise for a new housekeeper today,' announced Jonas Everard, bluntly.

'Very well, sir.'

Mrs. Wilson retired with an injured air. She felt superior virtue is seldom, if ever, rewarded in this world. After seven years of faithful service the Misses Hetherington were preferred before her.

The Misses Hetherington themselves expressed unbounded joy at her approaching departure.

'And don't you think, guardy,' suggested Rose, who was a remarkable combination of womanliness and wisdom, 'that you'd better get some one who would teach me some lessons as well as look after the house? Mammy says I ought to be learning something.'

'True enough, Rose,' assented Jonas, well pleased; 'I will act upon your suggestion. Now run away and play, and don't let Daisy dig up any more hyacinth beds.'

It was some weeks before Mrs. Wilson's place was filled; but when Mrs. Latimer was engaged Jonas Everard flattered himself that he had gained a prize.

Her application had been earnest, her references unexceptionable, her letters lady like and polished.

It was nearly June when she arrived at the homestead—a tall, lissom woman, dressed with a severe simplicity that was yet decidedly stylish as well as becoming to her pale face, with its full blue eyes and shining brown hair.

The children 'took to her' immediately, and Jonas Everard, delighted, after a few days of observation, left home for a short sea voyage to Greenland, where he had lately heard of some curious geological formations which he was anxious to inspect.

Short—and yet it lengthened into months.

It was almost September when Jonas returned to his home and the tender mercies of the Misses Hetherington. But what a change had come over the place in his absence! There was not a room in it but what was well aired and lighted, and bore the stamp of a refined and womanly presence. Everything everywhere was bright, cheerful, dainty, home-like. And Rose and Daisy had shared in the general improvement—gay and affectionate as ever, they were no longer enfants terrible in untractable mischievousness and outbursts of stormy passion.

It occurred to Jonas Everard instantly that these were Mrs. Latimer's doings, and almost instantly that he could not treat such a woman as he had treated Mrs. Wilson. It cost him a struggle, but before night he astonished Thomas by informing that personage that the big dining room must be put into use, and that he, Jonas Everard, would no longer eat alone in his study, but with Mrs. Latimer and the Misses Hetherington.

Whether Jonas ever consciously acknowledged to himself that he was rewarded for his self-sacrifice in this respect is doubtful, but he certainly came to actually enjoy meal times—even to enjoy, most of all, the late dinners at which Rose and Daisy did not appear—and to regard Mrs. Latimer as an extremely sensible and agreeable woman.

As the weeks drifted on he even fell into the habit of spending an hour or so with her of an evening in the little sitting-room she had chosen just off the dining-room. You see how things were going.

In early spring a letter from Mr. Felton summoned the Misses Hetherington's guardian to New York. He was gone some weeks, and he had never dreamed how dear his home was to him until he felt all his veins thrilling with delight and expectation, as he stepped just within it upon his return. But in the hall he saw something which caused him a swift shiver of uneasiness. Two little tearful, black-robed figures sat sadly upon the lower steps of the great staircase, and a big trunk stood near the door.

'Oh, guardy!' sobbed the Misses Hetherington, rushing to greet him. 'Mrs. Latimer is going away! The carriage will be here for her in a minute! Don't let her go! Please don't!'

'Mrs. Latimer going away! Where is she?' demanded Jonas Everard, excitedly.

'In the sitting-room. Oh, go and tell her she must stay!'

'I will,' promised Jonas, obediently, and he strode away, and gave one swift tap at Mrs. Latimer's door, and then entered her presence.

At sight of him she sprang up with flaming cheeks and hastily gathered from the table some sheets of paper upon which she had been writing.

'Mrs. Latimer, the children tell me you are going away. It is absurd, impossible! You must not go! What will they do without you? What shall I do without you?'

And having thus irretrievably committed himself, Jonas Everard leaned across the table and pleaded his suit with the vehemence of a converted woman-hater and his forty-five years.

'It is impossible that you should marry your housekeeper,' dissented Mrs Latimer, with drooping eyes, when he hesitated for her to speak.

'Not impossible at all! I will never marry any one else!' maintained Jonas, stoutly.

'But it is impossible that you should marry me! You know nothing about me! You don't even know who I am!'

'I know all that I want to know—that I love you!' declared Jonas.

'Ah, no! That is not enough. When you learn the truth about me you will, perhaps, want to retract much that you have said. At all events, I will not listen further to you until you acquaint yourself with all my history,' said Mrs. Latimer, decisively. 'Take these papers and go away again for a few days. I will stay with the children. A week from to-day you shall telegraph me whether I too, am to go, or whether you wish me to say.'

Jonas accepted the conditions, took the finely-written sheets the lady had extended to him, wrung her hand passionately, and went into exile.

But not for a week. He had only been gone four days, when he burst into the old house, stamped the dust from his boots, and made straight for Mrs. Latimer's sitting-room, taking that lady in his arms in the most summary fashion.

'I want you, my dear, for my very own!' he exclaimed as he held his housekeeper against his breast. 'Will you give yourself to me? Can you love me? Owen Hetherington gave me his children, and now I want his wife.'

At which rather peculiar speech the lady smiled happily up into Jonas Everard's face.

'Yes,' she answered, 'I will give myself to you, for I had learned my heart's secret before you returned from New York. And I shall again—just think!—you and my children! But what are we to tell them?'

'O guardy! Dear guardy!'

'By Jupit—!' Jonas commenced, but bethought himself of the enormity of the ejaculation in the Misses Hetherington's eyes in time to check it before fully exploding. For there they both were, having heard of his arrival.

'Come here, Rose,' he commenced again, more collectedly this time, and took Daisy on his knee and drew two chairs before the open fire for himself and Mrs. Latimer. 'I want to tell you a story. You may not quite understand it all now, but you will as you grow older. There was once a young lady who loved a nice man and was to marry him, but she heard he was dead. Then, though very sorrowful, she let her friends persuade her into marrying another nice man, but a man with a jealous nature and a fiery temper. She was a good wife, and had two little baby girls of whom she was very fond. But while the younger was yet a tiny infant, the man whom she was to have married but believed dead, came to call upon her. They had a sad interview and parted, never to meet again on earth, as they never have, for he has been really dead for some time. But the lady's husband heard about this call and flew into such a rage and said such cruel things to his wife that she felt that she could not live with him again. She went to her old home and led a quiet life there, mourning for her dear little girls whom she could not see, until her husband died and sent the girls as a legacy to a friend of his. Then the lady, hearing of it, left her pretty home to live in that gentleman's house as a housekeeper and governess, that she might be near her children.'

'Guardy,' said Rose, stopping him here; 'I don't want to hear any more unless you mean Daisy and me, and that Mrs. Latimer is our mother.'

'I do,' nodded Jonas, brightly.

Both children flew at Mrs. Latimer and nearly smothered her with kisses.

'And to think that we've got a mamma, when we always believed she was dead,' said Rose, complacently. 'How lovely it is!'

'And shall we call you mamma and keep you for good?' inquired Daisy.

'Yes, you're to keep her for good, and to call her mamma, and to call me papa—if you don't object,' added Jonas, with a little uncertainty. 'For your mamma has promised to marry me, and you see that will make me your papa.'

'No; only our step-papa,' corrected Miss Hetherington, gravely. 'But we'll call you papa, won't we, Daisy?'

'Yes,' assented Daisy. 'He's very nice, and papa's a nicer name than guardy.'

'But poor mamma'll have to call him Jonas, I suppose,' remarked Rose, reflectively.

'But I don't mind calling him Jonas a bit,' laughed 'poor mamma,' kissing Rose. 'I don't think it is such a dreadful name.'

'Don't you?' in surprise. 'Well, I think it is nicer myself than I did a long while ago,' seriously.

At which Jonas Everard laughed excessively.

'A year ago, eh, Rose? Ah, my dear'—to Rose's mother—'I must tell you, some time, about a year ago! But now see what I have brought you all.'

There were two delicate golden chains for the Misses Hetherington, and a diamond hoop for Mrs. Hetherington. And when Jonas Everard had bestowed these with appropriate remarks, he encircled the children and their mother in his arms and declared with a rapture which proved to the inestimable Thomas, waiting at the half opened door to announce dinner, that the bachelor days of his master were forever over.

'And these—Owen Hetherington's legacies to me—are the most priceless possessions in the whole world!'—[Baltimore American.

A NEGRO PRAYER.

[Exchange.]

Bishop Haven presided over the Texas conference in 1876. One day he scored some of the colored ministers on a too feeble recognition of meum and tuum, and then called on a brother to pray, who responded as follows: 'O, Lord, dou am honest, great an' holy; notting dat am unclean an' dishonest can tuch de. O Lord, come an' teach all classes and colors de lesson ob honesty; make um honest wid dare tongues, dare feet, dare hands an' dare heads. O Lord, make um honest inside an' out, in de dark an' in de light. O Lord, sweet Babe of Bethlehem, come an' bress our bishop; frout an' fight his ebry battle; send him threw dis world like a pigeon on de wings ob de eagle, an' when de race am run, and de last battle am fought wid dat ole serpent, de debil, an' dar am no more for him to do in this world, let him mount de chariot and hab a short ride home; an' den, Lord, on de plains ob glory, himself all covered wid glory, let him ground his arms near de throne ob de Lamb, an' lib, an' shout, foreber an' eber.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

MADELINE.

BY CHARLES F. GERRY.

Pretty, blue-eyed Madeline,
Singing in a minor key,
Underneath the needled pine,
Close beside the sounding sea;—
Hear I still those notes divine,
Of my play-mate, Madeline.

Oft we sought the violets blue,
In the freshness of the morn,—
Kissed our feet the pearly dew,
Sang the robin on the thorn—
Sings he still the while I pine
At the grave of Madeline.

Thus I saw her long ago,
In the flush of girlhood's prime;
Years they come and years they go,
Still the picture, toned by Time,
Hangs within my cloistered heart,
Haloed with a mystic art.

In the bracing, Autumn days,
How the sere and yellow leaf,
Eddying through a golden haze,
Whispers of this early grief,
As it nestles, where the vine
Clasps the grave of Madeline.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman

THE "GOVERNOR" AND THE "JUDGE."

—OR—

HOW IT HAPPENED.

"Many a true word spoken in jest."

BY A. B. BERRY,

Author of "Wolf Ledge or Cruso Hut," "Flint Hill Farm," etc., etc., etc.

[*Continued from last week.*]

CHAPTER II.

Now we say things happen, and all that, but they do not happen. Even the slightest things are ordered by Him to whom the sparrow is a care. All unconscious of it, the future bride of Nelson Badger was on the train and in the car and within a few feet of him when he entered that car, but neither of them had the least thought or consciousness of it at the time. He entered the car facing the passengers, and as it seemed full, he stood for a few moments glancing hastily over the company.

'A seat this way, Mr. Badger,' said an elderly gentleman towards the farther end of the car. Badger walked along and saw a vacant seat, or rather a seat with a boy stretched out in it. As he looked he saw the lad was an invalid.

'No, don't get up. You're not well, so just lie down again. I can better stand up than have you get up.' The lad thanked him feebly and resumed his reclining position, and Badger stepped along to exchange greetings with the gentleman who had called to him.

'You're a great stranger,' said the gentleman to him. 'Aren't you getting tired of your farm life and seclusion?'

'Not at all,' replied Badger; 'I was never more in love with it than at this moment.'

'You're the last person I should ever have thought of making a farmer of. What was the use of your going to the expense of going through college to be a farmer at last?'

'The best educated men make the best farmers, or ought to,' said Badger.

'I thought almost anything would do for a farmer that wasn't fit for anything else.'

'That may do in some cases, but I find myself too ignorant in many things to succeed as I might if I knew more.'

'Heaven save the mark with most farmers then! I've no wish to flatter you, but if the man that has graduated from college with the highest honors of his class, don't know enough to be a farmer what shall we think of the rest of—

'Mr. Badger, here is a seat if you like,' said the conductor, who knew him, pointing to a seat just vacated by a passenger by the side of a young lady.

'O yes, thank you,' said Badger, stepping to the seat which was within ear shot of where the conversation between him and the old gentleman had been going on. He glanced at his seat companion. There was a peculiar light in her beautiful eyes, and possibly the color on her sweet face may for the moment have deepened as her eye met his, for his was more than a passing glance and yet there was not a touch of rudeness as he remarked politely:

'I find there is truth in the adage 'the patient waiter is no loser.''

'I thank you, sir,' said the lady with an effort to appear indifferent to the remark; 'I hope you may not be disappointed.'

The ice thus broken it was not difficult for a young lady and young gentleman, though strangers, to drift quietly and easily into conversation, especially when the young lady has been fully apprised of the fact beforehand, that her companion is a 'gentleman and a scholar.' It will do for us now to examine this young lady still more closely. Her age was evidently fully up to, and possibly a year or two past twenty. A trifle naturally reserved, but no part of the icicle or cold formality for the sake of it, in her nature. A lady in every fiber of her constitution, with the loving soul of the true woman, and yet wholly unconscious of the full wealth of her own heart and the power which a truly lovely woman unconsciously possesses over true manliness. It is doubtful if Nelson Badger ever before came in contact with one which so won upon him and all the while so unconscious of the fact. There was a mystery in it to himself. How is it, thought he, that one but an hour or two ago (for they were on an express train bound for the city of New York) never seen and now taking my heart by storm and yet wholly innocent of it.

On and on rushed the cars and on and on went the free, unconventional intercourse between them; now of events, now of people, drifting naturally from subject to subject, and yet not a hint at personalities, whither from or whither going. It was approaching midday and weariness and languor were to be seen in many around them, and Badger, as he suppressed a yawn, acknowledged himself a subject of the same feeling and his companion with a smile plead guilty to the same weakness. 'Perhaps,' she said, 'as we are some time yet from the place where we are to stop to dine, we may find relief in a package which my friends provided me with, against just such a misfortune.' As she said this she took up a beautiful travelling bag that had remained by her side unnoticed by her companion. 'I told them they were putting up enough for two when they gave it to me.' 'And one of them, I think, must have been a prophet,' said the lady with a smile. She drew the package from her bag and as she did so her handkerchief came out and fell upon the floor. Badger picked it up, and as he did so, his quick eye caught the name of 'Helen Gray' written with a delicate hand in one corner.

'Perhaps,' said he, without seeming to notice the name, 'you will tell me what that prophecy was.'

'That I might find some one to share the contents of my package with,' she replied, blushing slightly. As she said this she unrolled the napkin in which it was folded and exposed two large sandwiches of bread and cold chicken, and several more fancy articles of food.

'A Hannah or a Daniel,' replied Badger, referring to whom the prophet might be, 'whichever the case may apply to, for if you propose to invite me to such a feast I think I shall pocket my bashfulness and accept on the first hint, with many thanks.'

'You are very welcome, and now is another adage or old saying proved true; 'Many a true word is spoken in jest.' A peculiar smile, with a blush accompanied the remark.

In this way the day passed and with every passing mile and minute, the swift running train seemed to gather speed as it approached toward the end of their journey, and Nelson Badger grew more and more anxious in some way to learn the place of residence of his fair companion. They were approaching the last stopping place before reaching the city. Hartford, Connecticut. Badger had taken it for granted that his companion was bound for the city with the train, but as soon as the train had come to a full stop, the lady arose saying simply:

'This is the end of my journey.'

Badger was taken wholly by surprise and came near forgetting himself as he stammered out, 'But I hoped you were'—

The crowd jolted him aside and bore the lady along with it. She had just time to give him a parting look and as she did so, her eye glanced to the seat she had left. When she had passed on with the crowd he turned to look as she had, to the seat she had left, and there he saw a card. He eagerly seized it and there was the name 'Helen Gray C———t, N. H. For a moment a feeling akin to disappointment came over him. 'New Hampshire,' he repeated, 'I supposed she must be a city lady. But after all thought he, 'be her home city, or country, I never met her equal before. Yes, and it is blessed to me she is from the country and not the city, for what could I do with a city wife? I will know more of this one who is to me so lovely. Had she not wished for further acquaintance with me, she would not have left her card and with a such a fair, speechless message, speaking after the manner of Shakespeare, directed my attention to it. Bless her pure, noble, loving heart.'

The old gentleman who had accosted him when he came into the car in the morning now joined him and broke off the pleasant coloquy with himself.

'You've lost your agreeable companion,' said he.

'Yes,' replied Badger, trying to appear indifferent, 'she was a very agreeable lady whoever she may be.'

'Why, didn't you learn her name all this time?'

'How could I, without asking, and I supposed she was going on to the city and I should manage to find out there.'

'She came into the car with Judge Chaplin, at C———t. The judge treated her with a great deal of attention, I noticed.'

'She is worthy of it, I am sure. Then you have been off up country?'

'Yes, I have a brother at C———t.

[*To be continued next week.*]

SACRILEGE.

They walked in the clover haunted fields—
A weary worldling and dainty child;
He sated and worn with the love of self,
She fresh as the dew on the upland wild.
He stole the blush from the sweet wild rose,
And proved that the mornings grew less fair;
That a taint of poison lurked in the bloom,
And hung on the breath of the summer air;
That life is not as good as it seems;
That faith and virtue rarer grow;
That the worm is hiding with greedy mouth
At the heart of all that we love or know.
And a shade fell over the summer fields,
And the sun in its brightness seemed to wane.
Her heart's song faltered—alas! for her.
His doubt crept into the perfect strain.
—[KATE L. BROWN, in Harper's Magazine for May.

Anecdotes.

☞'No, sir,' said the worldly young man to the life insurance agent: 'I don't feel prepared to have my life insured just yet. I do not care to feel that I would be worth more dead than I am alive.'

☞'So you're engaged to Dr. B. It must be very nice to be engaged to a doctor. Every time he calls, you know—and of course that must be very often—you feel as if you were getting for nothing what everybody else would have to pay $3 for.

☞'I see by the paper,' said Mrs. Brown to her husband, 'that your friend Jones has had a handsome bulldog presented to him by his admiring friends.'

'Good gracious, is it possible!' exclaimed Mr. Brown; 'how injudicious! why that will ruin him.'

'Ruin him; why so?'

'Why, the man has four marriageable daughters that he is trying to get off his hands.'

☞ Inquiring child: 'Pa, what is the difference between sitting up and sitting down?' Pa, with perfect confidence in his ability to explain: 'Why, my child, when somebody is standing up and he seats himself he sits down, and when he doesn't go to bed and sits down he sits up.' Inquiring child: 'But, pa, if he sits, how can he sit without sitting down; and if he sits down, how can he sit up?' Pa, with a dawning doubt of his ability to make it quite clear: 'You see, my child, if he sits down, why he —I mean if he sits up—. Go to your ma, and don't ask me questions when I am busy.'

A KIND HEARTED NEGRO.—A travel stained tramp called at the house of an old negro.

'Have you got some wood I can chop?'

'Oh, yas. Dar's de pile and yander's de axe. Jes he'p yeese'f.'

The tramp, after chopping for about half an hour, went to the old negro and said:

'Well, I'm done.'

'Done chopped ez much ez yer wants ter, is yer?'

'I've chopped enough, I think.'

'Doan' be no ways back'ard 'bout it. Jes he'p yeese'f, an' recolleck' dat when yer wants ter limber up yer jints, here's de place whar yer ken fin' 'commodation.'

'But I want something to eat. That's why I chopped the wood.'

'Yer didn't say nuthin' 'bout dat. Said yer wanted ter chop wood. I ken go out any time an' get somebody ter eat. Good day, sah. Recolleck' dar's allus a axe heah at yer 'sposal, sah.'—[Arkansas Traveller.

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The alterative and solvent properties are specially conspicuous in [illegible] acidities and [illegible] them at this season [illegible] gives vigor to the system, and

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Our food furnishes material for the [illegible] nourishment of the body by absorption and assimilation. In like manner [illegible] disease. When [illegible] by the veins, [illegible] the blood, [illegible] parts. It is [illegible] whole system [illegible]

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That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
In from One to Twenty Minutes,
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
Radway's Ready Relief
Will Afford Instant Ease.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
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It is pleasant to take as a tonic, anodyne or soothing lotion.
Where epidemic diseases prevail, such as Fever, Dysentery, Cholera, Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia and other malignant diseases, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, if taken as directed, protect the system against attacks, and if seized with sickness, quickly cure the patient.
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2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.
3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding, little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.
4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.
5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively healthy color.
6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc., cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.
7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear, as the blood improves in purity and vigor, diseases will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, 'feel better,' and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient 'feel better,' every hour you will grow better, and increase in health, strength and flesh.
The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in
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In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases. In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphilitic ulcers; in dropsy; in venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, in dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency it restores the hopeless to a life and new existence, where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.
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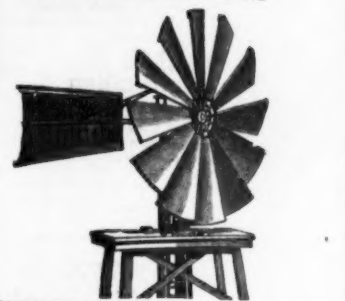

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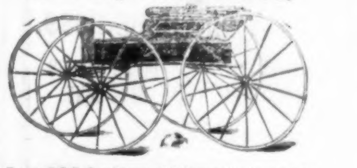

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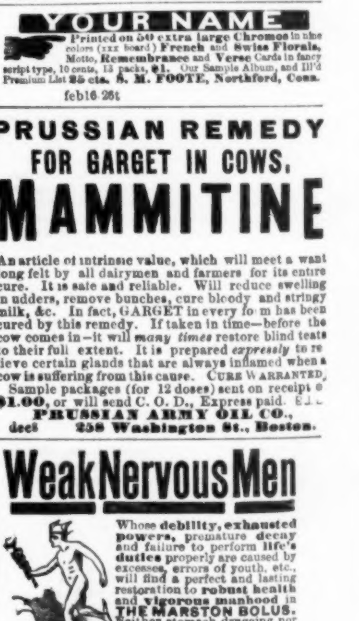

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